FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 020 29 January 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS Notes Start of MBFR Talks in Vienna AA 1
Bogachev Views Goals, Progress in Geneva Talks AA 1
Press Conference Held on Defense Ministry Book AA 3
IZVESTIYA Report [Zykov and Matveyev, 26 Jan] AA 6
Semeyko Raps U.S. Delay in Resuming SALT Process AA 7
TASS Reports Reagan Approves Chemical Weapons AA 8
Grigoryev Comments on U.S. Cruise Missiles AA 9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shitikov Attends IPU Working Group in Geneva CC 1
Meeting With Aubert CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 24 Jan]
Shitikov on Work of IPU CC 1
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 25 Jan]
Shitikov Returns, Met by Ruben CC 2
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jan]
Dadyants Calls COCOM Session 'Shameful Farce' CC 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jan]
NATO, Sweden to Hold Feb-Mar Exercises CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Policy on Poland, Africa Shows U.S. Duplicity [Kulik] A 1
TASS Observer Examines Purpose of 'Reaganomics' [Vashedchenko] A 1
First Anniversary of Reagan Presidency 'Joyless' A 2
[Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 23 Jan]
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Attacks Reagan Statements [Kobysh, 20 Jan] A 5
Departing VOA Aide Revealed U.S. Propaganda Aims A 5
[Popov, Sychev in IZVESTIYA 26 Jan]
Correction to Baku Commentary on U.S. Policy A 6

CHINA

Andreyev Scores PRC for Cooperating With U.S. B 1
Soviet Sinologists End Conference in Moscow B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Suzuki Foreign Policy Statements Rebutted [Tsvetov] C 1
KCNA Reports SR-71 'Invasion' of DPRK Airspace C 2
DPRK Envoy Speaks on Reunification Proposals C 2

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Chemical Weapons Used in Anti-DRA Campaign D 1
[Ponomarev]
IZVESTIYA Counters ICA Booklet on Afghan Rebels D 1
[Bandura, 13 Jan]
Soldier Benefits From Service in Afghanistan D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jan]
Tashkent Cites Danger of Pakistan's Nuclear Plan D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Gromyko Visit to GDR F 1
Honecker, Gromyko Speeches F 1
Further Details (cross-reference) F 3
Reagan 'Personally' Directing Anti-Polish Campaign [Danilov] F 3
Warsaw Shows 'Evidence' of U.S. Interference F 4
[Tretyakov, Shapovalov]
U.S. Day of Solidarity 'Gross Interference' F 5
PRAVDA Article [Korionov] F 5
IZVESTIYA on 'Propagandist Show' F 6
TRUD Commentary F 7
23 Jan IZVESTIYA Commentary [Palladin, 23 Jan] F 7
Leningrad Portworkers Assail U.S. Over Poland F 8
FRG Press, Leaders Support for Solidarity Condemned [IZVESTIYA] F 9
Polish Resolution on Price Rises Reported F 10
Demichev Receives Hungarian Education Minister F 10
Hungary, USSR Conclude Trade Protocol F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

Dozier Rescued in Raid on Padua Apartment G 1
Soviet-French Gas Deal an Affront to NATO G 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]
French Comment on Gas Deal G 1
DISK Aide Cited on Turkish Anti-union Trials G 2
[PRAVDA 20 Jan]
Koivisto to Continue Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line G 2
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

CPSU's Brutents Queried on Ties With Arab States H 1
[Beirut AS-SAFIR 26 Jan]
Brutents Meets With Hawi, 'Arafat in Beirut H 3
[PRAVDA 25 Jan]
France's Cheysson Urges Palestinian State [PRAVDA 24 Jan] H 4
Sudan's Numayri Moves To Suppress Opposition [PRAVDA 27 Jan] H 4
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Expects Changes in Egypt H 4
U.S., Israel Promote Iran-Iraq Conflict H 5
[Neznamov in IZVESTIYA 22 Jan]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Notes Iran's 'Guards' Upgraded [21 Jan] H 7
Iranian Authorities Continue 'Islamization' H 7
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jan]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA: Angola Denies Talks With U.S. Planned [23 Jan] J 1
Soviet-Angolan Cooperation Commission Meets J 1
[PRAVDA 22 Jan]
Kolbin Heads CPSU Delegation to Guinea J 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jan]
U.S. Policy Hostile to Ghanaian 'Changes' J 1
[Kulik in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reagan's State of Union Address Anti-Cuban [Rostovtsev] K 1
Brief: Tadzhiks to Cuba K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Materials on Lying-in-State, Funeral of Suslov R 1
TV on Lying-in-State R 1
TV Coverage of Funeral R 1
TASS Report on Funeral R 2
Brezhnev Eulogy R 3
Grishin Eulogy R 5
TASS on Funeral Attendees R 6
Condolences From Abroad R 6
PRAVDA Reviews Kunayev Book on Nationalities [15 Jan] R 7
PRAVDA Publishes Obituary of KGB Deputy Tsvigun [21 Jan] R 11
Yusupov Dismisses Western 'Upholders' of Islam R 12
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

1981 Oil Output Figures, 1982 Plans Reported S 1
[Maltsev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA]
'Major' Gas Deposits Discovered in Uzbekistan S 1
RSFSR Procurement Ministry Collegium Meets S 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 23 Jan]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews 1981 Stockraising Results T 1
[Glinka, 23 Jan]
Krasnoyarskiy Kray Agricultural, Other Pledges T 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Jan]

TASS NOTES START OF MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

LD281630 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jan, TASS -- The 26th round of negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe opened at the Hofburg Palace here today. It is attended by delegations of 17 European countries, and also the United States and Canada.

The task of reduction of military confrontation in the center of Europe grows in topicality and acuity particularly now that the situation in the continent became complicated as a result of actions of aggressive imperialist circles in the West, and the arms race is assuming still greater proportions. It is exactly the socialist countries which persistently and consistently advocate that political detente be upheld, and it be supplemented with detente in the military sphere. The convincing testimony of that was the speech made at the plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations today by the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador S. Przigodski.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries Poland put forward in Vienna concrete proposals on reducing the dangerous concentration of troops and armaments in Central Europe, he stressed. The initiatives of the socialist countries provide a realistic basis for drawing up the first agreement. Resting upon mutual understanding attained or proximity of the positions of the sides in a number of questions, the socialist countries propose to get down to practical work in drawing up the first-stage agreement. This would put an end to the protracted general discussion and would make negotiations substantial and purposeful.

The Polish representative criticised the unconstructive stand of Western countries which are trying under various far-fetched pretexts to avoid an answer to the proposals of the socialist countries and avoid drafting the text of the first agreement.

BOGACHEV VIEWS GOALS, PROGRESS IN GENEVA TALKS

LD281924 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By TASS special correspondent Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Geneva, 28 Jan, TASS -- At eleven a.m. sharp four U.S. automobiles drove to the territory of the Soviet mission at Avenue de la Paix in Geneva. Gray-haired Paul Nitze, the head of the U.S. delegation, was at the back seat of the first automobile. Representatives of the press and television gathered at the entrance to the mission.

A regular plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is held today. As is known, the sides agreed not to give the press any information about the course of the talks and this arrangement is observed so far.

A veteran of the Geneva press, correspondent of a local newspaper said: "When we have nothing essential to report about the talks we write about the colour of shoestrings of members of the delegations".

But the journalist is not quite right. At least some things are known about the attitudes of the sides to the talks.

Immediately after Reagan's victory at the presidential elections, representatives of the present U.S. administration made a number of statements that the United States will embark on the talks with the USSR only after the United States restores its military superiority. But because of certain circumstances Washington had to depart from this approach and on November 30, 1981, ten months after Reagan was inaugurated as President, U.S. representatives sat down at the table of negotiations with the Soviet delegation to discuss the question of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Some Western observers are inclined to regard the very fact of the United States' participation in the arms limitation talks as all but an evidence of the sincere wish of the present U.S. administration to take effective measures in order to stabilize the situation in Europe.

Other journalists assert that Washington embarked on talks in Geneva only for the purpose of reassuring the public opinion in Europe and creating a semblance of the United States' constructive approach to the nuclear arms reduction. Journalists in Geneva express the opinion that the United States apparently regards the Geneva talks as a means of camouflaging its main aim -- deployment of new missiles on the European Continent despite the will of European people.

The recent public statements of official U.S. representatives cause doubts about the sincerity of the declarations of the U.S. side about the United States' striving to achieve concrete results in Geneva. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently said that the talks on arms reduction should be resumed only after a substantial increase of the U.S. nuclear potential.

Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle stresses that the United States is not going back on President Reagan's proposal of the so-called "zero option" and that the United States' delegation in Geneva has no "fall back position" if the Soviet Union does not agree to dismantle all its medium-range missiles in return for the United States' keeping from producing cruise missiles and "Pershing-II" missiles that have not been made.

The implementation of the "zero option" would disrupt the balance of forces in Europe and would ensure for NATO double superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons. There are grounds to beleive that the United States advances this proposal precisely for the reason that it is absolutely unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Washington's official representatives constantly declare that the very continuation of the talks with the Soviet Union by the United States depends on certain conditions that have nothing in common with disarmament.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who arrived in Geneva on January 24, while making a statement at the airport did not say a word about the talks on nuclear arms reduction. He evidently preferred to shed crocodile tears about the situation in Poland.

The United States step up the attempts to distort the Soviet stand on nuclear armaments. Clearly contradicting facts, President Reagan alleged recently that the Soviet Union did not give "constructive answer" on to the U.S. proposal of "zero option".

Meanwhile it is known that the Soviet Union gave a clear answer to the proposal of the U.S. President. Naturally, this answer sets out the Soviet Union's stand and differs from the stand of the U.S. administration.

Leonid Brezhnev in his speech during the latest visit to the fRG stressed that the authors of the U.S. proposal "distort the very notion of justice and reciprocity in this matter which has a bearing on the interests of security and the very life of millions of people. There is certainly, even no mention of 'zero option' here."

The Soviet leader urged the United States to approach the question of nuclear arms reduction more objectively and to look together with the Soviet Union for a decision really acceptable for both sides, useful for the cause of peace and universal security.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK

OW290542 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0915 GMT 26 Jan 82

[News conference given on the occasion of the publication of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" by the military publishing house, moderated by Lt Gen Nikolay Makeyev, chief editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, with Gen Valentin Varennikov, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of control of the Armed Forces Headquarters General Staff; Karpov, ambassador at large in the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Tulinov, adviser on disarmament issues; at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Varennikov] In publishing the book we wanted not just to give an answer to the whole of that massive, deceitful propaganda campaign around the so-called Soviet military threat, which Washington has given an official character, but we set ourselves the aim of showing from facts and by comparison the real picture of the balance of military might between the United States and the Soviet Union, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states.

It is necessary to emphasize that the contents of the book convincingly testify to who is at fault in the arms race that has continued for more than a decade. From the facts in this book it is clear who initiated the creation and deployment of newer and newer types of deadly arms. It is precisely the United States that initiated the construction of a fleet, strategic bombers and atomic submarines equipped with ballistic missiles. It was they who first started a mass deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. Quite recently Washington announced its decision on full-scale production of a neutron arsenal and adopted a program for the deployment of many thousands of air,sea- and land-based cruise missiles.

Could the Soviet Union sit idly by under such conditions? No, of course not. We had to react to the military threat posed by the United States and deploy the necessary weapons. But the Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military superiority.

The Soviet Union has a big military potential. Any attempts to gain military superiority over our country are doomed to failure. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated in this connection: If it becomes necessary, the Soviet people will find possibilities for making any additional efforts to ensure that everything is done to secure the reliable defense of this country.

But the arms race is not an avenue to peace. We are convinced that it is in the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and all other states to reach agreement on the limitation of weapons, on radical decreases, thus lessening the danger of war. It is precisely this program -- the program of peace for the 1980's that is the Soviet Union's state policy.

We have a different point of view than Washington. The United States set itself the aim of upsetting by all means the approximate military parity existing in the world. This policy finds its blunt expression in the astronomical buildup of military spending by the U.S. administration in the creation of ever new types of strategic weapons.

The present U.S. administration does not conceal the fact that it has taken a course for direct confrontation with the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale. The United States, as before, gambles on preparations [delayut stavku] for a war employing various types of strategic nuclear forces, either a global nuclear war or a nuclear war confined to separate areas of the world.

The leader of the Soviet state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers of such military-political concepts to the cause of peace.

It is generally known what catastrophic consequences a nuclear war could have. It is hoped that this is also understood in the United States. Calculations based on limited nuclear war are without foundation. Such a war will inevitably turn into a universal one.

Apart from intensive preparation of the war machinery for nuclear war, the direction of military buildup in the United States is characterized by the aspiration to use force in attempts to succeed in the settlement of international issues that would suit Washington. Hence the course to expand its military presence in various parts of the world and the creation of a Rapid Deployment Force, which is to become a strike force to secure the so-called vital interests of the United States in the Middle East and other regions.

The data cited in the book make it possible to compare the military potential of the United States and NATO with that of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries. Everyone can draw from it the conclusions of a real balance of forces and be convinced that the Soviet Union does nothing that would lead to upsetting the military-strategic balance that has been formed in the world.

[Chervov] A question from the Portuguese press agency: We in the West think that the accelerated deployment of SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union upsets the balance. What can you say in this regard?

When we hear talk that the Soviet SS-20 missiles supposedly upset the parity, we are tempted to say that not everything here is honest. There is no upset balance. We are going through a modernization process. The new SS-20 missiles do not come in addition to existing ones but as replacements. Why does the Western press conceal the fact that not only are our missile numbers not increasing but that are actually decreasing? It looks like it is convenient for someone. Allegations that the Soviet missiles upset the balance because they carry three warheads do not stand up to criticism. They have no foundation whatsoever. One must keep in mind three facts: First, the total yield of new nuclear missiles is considerably less than of old ones; second, the NATO countries at present have a nuclear arsenal that is 1.5 times larger than the Soviet Union's with regard to those medium-range nuclear weapons which can carry three warheads in one flight; and third, the NATO countries carry out speedy modernization of their own medium-range missiles, mainly through increasing their nuclear arsenal. If the Soviet Union under these conditions were to forgo its modernization, it would be equivalent to unilateral disarmament. It is quite clear that the modernization of the Soviet missiles does not violate the parity and does not lead to change in the strategic situation.

[Varennikov] The TIMES newspaper asked me the following question: The book talks about the buildup of forces and weapons by the United States and NATO countries. To what extent do the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries build up their own forces and develop new weapons?

Of course, the Soviet Union does develop new types of weapons. However, the Soviet Union develops precisely what has already been developed in the United States -- precisely as much as needed to maintain the balance. I must state that the Soviet Union has never been the initiator of development, and even less so of deployment, of new types of weapons. On the contrary, we favor the elimination of mass annihilation weapons. The Soviet Union has more than once put forward such proposals. I must say that on the basis of equal security this problem can be solved.

[Chervov] A question from Comrade Matveyev from IZVESTIYA: To what extent does the U.S. strategic potential in Europe add to total U.S. strategic potential?

U.S. forward-based weapons in Europe, especially those with a range of 1,000 km or more, which can reach targets in the Soviet Union, are viewed by the Soviet Union as strategic weapons. There are more than 700 such weapons in the United States. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his interview with West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, provided the numbers and descriptions of these weapons. From the military point of view all these weapons placed near the borders of socialist countries or the borders of the Soviet Union actually add to the strategic nuclear arsenal on the American Continent. It is not difficult to determine what the deployment of new U.S. missiles would lead to. In the event of deployment, U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe will be an integral part of the total U.S. strategic potential. I repeat -- an integral and very dangerous part.

[Tulinov] A question from TASS political observer Valentin Zorin: It is known that the United States has begun development of new types of chemical weapons. How can the aim of these activities be assessed?

Briefly I will answer this question in the following way: What is happening now in the United States in the area of the buildup of chemical weapons potential is an extremely dangerous development. What are the aims? First of all, the aim is to begin a new type of arms race with a qualitatively and technically new generation of chemical weapons. I have in mind also the development of so-called binary weapons. Second, plans for actual deployment of chemical weapons in third countries are being developed and carried out from Italy to Britain. Third, this may finally thwart the talks on the banning of chemical weapons, which were disrupted, as you know, by the United States in 1980. The fact that the United States was the only country out of 157 nations which voted against the resolution on chemical weapons at the recent session of the UN General Assembly must be alarming. This resolution called for maximum effort to ensure the earliest renewal of talks between the United States and the USSR on the issue. It also called for refraining from actions which would lead to production of new types of chemical weapons. And, finally, the hullabaloo raised in the United States around chemical weapons in order to distract the world's attention from numerous evidence of its chemical weapons usage and the subsequent effects in the countries of Indochina and other parts of the globe plays a no less important role.

[Karpov] A question from the DAILY MAIL correspondent: How do you evaluate the current disarmament negotiations in Geneva?

The stand of the Soviet delegation at the talks in Geneva is determined by the program for a curtailment of nuclear weapons in Europe that was recently put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn. This program stipulates reducing these arms by a few hundred units, introducing a moratorium that would forbid deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and freezing already existing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe both qualitatively and quantitatively. We are ready to reach agreement to the effect that there be no medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe at all. This would be a radical solution to the issue. The Soviet delegation in Geneva has all authority to conduct businesslike specific discussions with the United States to draw up within the shortest time an agreement that, far from resulting in a growth of medium-range weapons, would signal their radical cut in the interests of Europe security and without detriment to the security of the United States.

As far as the stand of the United States in concerned, it must be frankly said that the American side is marking time around the well-known proposal of President Reagan on a zero option, which by no means can be evaluated as a businesslike and realistic stand, since it is a one-sided proposal which would have led to unilateral disarmament of the USSR. We naturally cannot agree to that.

If the United States would stop marking time around this proposal, which does not provide any possibility for an agreement, and would more realistically and constructively approach the Soviet proposal, we are convinced that a new avenue would thus lead to the conclusion of an agreement which would meet the requirements of European security and all European nations.

[Chervov] I have three questions, whose substance is such that I need only give one answer: Two questions from APN in regard to cruise missiles: Cruise missiles are now appearing in the U.S. military arsenal. What is the particular danger of this new type of strategic weapon and what influence could they have in reaching an understanding on the question of nuclear weapons? And a question from TASS: Which of the directions of the arms race that the United States is promoting do you consider the most dangerous and why?

I think you will agree with me that all the directions are dangerous, just as the arms race is, and this is increasing the tension in the world, increasing the threat of war breaking out.

As regards the fundamental directions, it seems to me that one could name a few. First and foremost is the programs for the development of strategic weapons, which constitute a base for the creation of the potential for a first nuclear strike. It is the deployment of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident strategic submarine-based missiles and B-1 strategic bombers, and likewise plans for the deployment in West Europe of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles at any price.

I would particularly like to dwell on the question of cruise missiles. A decision has just recently been made in the United States on the mass production of cruise missiles, including strategic ones, with nuclear and conventional warheads. This is actually a new channel in the arms race, whose danger lies in that verification is difficult.

[Karpov] Comrade Morozov, an APN observer, asks this question: What is the fundamental reason the talks in Vienna have been deadlocked for so long? What new stimuli do the participants at the Vienna talks need to break this deadlock?

The reason for the deadlock, in short, is that our Western partners in the talks in Vienna do not wish to realistically negotiate about the implementation of a reduction in the arms race in Central Europe.

What is needed? What new stimuli? I believe only one stimulus, namely, that the Western participants in the talks seriously and impartially consider the proposals put forward by the socialist countries, particularly with regard to the first stage envisaging the reduction of Soviet and U.S. forces as the first step toward the reduction and limitation of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe. Such a stance by the West would also help them to break the deadlock and would ensure the achievement of a mutually acceptable arrangement.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Zykov and V. Matveyev report: "Who is Threatening Peace"]

[Text] On 25 January the USSR Ministry of Defense and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the publication of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" by the USSR Ministry of Defense military literature publishing house.

The press conference was opened by Lt Gen N.I. Makeyev, chief editor of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, declared that the book is not merely being published to answer the massive propaganda campaign about the so-called "Soviet military threat" that has been made official in the United States. The aim in publishing the book is to use facts and comparisons to show the real picture of the correlation of military might between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The facts cited in the book indicate who has initiated the development and deployment of more and more new types of lethal armaments. The United States was the first not only to create the atom bomb but also to use it, without any military necessity, against the peaceful population. It was the United States that initiated the building of a fleet of intercontinental strategic bombers and nuclear ballistic missile submarines. It was the United States that was the first to embark on the massive deployment of ground-based ICBM's. Wire-guided missiles were developed by the United States in the late 1960's and by the Soviet Union in the 1970's. A little while ago Washington announced the decision to start fullscale production of neutron munitions and adopted a program for the deployment of many thousands of air-, sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles.

The USSR has had to react to the military threat created by the United States and to deploy the requisite armaments on its own side.

But the Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek to attain military superiority.

The USSR poses a large military potential. Any attempts to secure a military advantage over our country are doomed to fail. L.I. Brezhnev stated in this connection: "If necessary, the Soviet people will find the ability to make any additional efforts and to do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of their country."

The arms race is not the road to peace. It is in the interests of both the United States and the USSR to reach agreement on limiting and radically reducing armaments and lessening the danger of war. It is precisely this program -- the peace program for the 1980's -- that is the Soviet Union's state policy.

We see a different approach from Washington. The book "Whence the Threat to Peace" graphically demonstrates that the United States has set itself the aim of smashing the approximate military parity that exists in the world.

The Soviet Union, General V.I. Varennikov said in conclusion, would like to hope that those who determine Washington's policy will manage to take a more realistic view of things.

Answering an IZVESTIYA correspondent's question regarding the extent to which the U.S. Eurostrategic potential -- the U.S. forward-based weapons -- strengthens the U.S. strategic arsenal, Col Gen N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, gave a detailed account of the significance that the Pentagon attaches to its nuclear weapons deployed in and on the approaches to West Europe, and also to the weapons that it is planned to deploy there, in connection with the schemes for achieving superiority over our country in the strategic sphere. If the new U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in West Europe they will be an inseparable part of the U.S. strategic potential. It is claimed that the new U.S. missiles will be targeted on Soviet SS-20 missiles. In this connection I would like to say the following: Could the Pentagon leaders swear on the Bible that the Pershings will not be trained on the same targets as the U.S. strategic offensive armaments? They will never be able to swear that if they really believe in God!

A Portuguese news agency correspondent asked whether the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles did not disrupt the prevailing balance of forces in Europe. Col Gen N.F. Chervov stated in reply: We are carrying out a normal modernization of our medium-range weapons by replacing obsolete types with SS-20 missiles. In the process the total yield of the missiles remains unchanged since one new missile replaces several old ones.

In this connection with the question raised by a central television and all-union radio correspondent of the work being carried out on chemical weapons in the United States, the journalists' attention was drawn to the exceptional dangerousness of such preparations, for this means a new spiral in the arms race and threatens to wreck the international talks on banning chemical warfare.

SEMEYKO RAPS U.S. DELAY IN RESUMING SALT PROCESS

LD281802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] As already reported, at the Geneva meeting between Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Haig, U.S. secretary of state, the U.S. side avoided naming the time by which it will be ready to begin talks on strategic arms limitation. A news commentary follows. Lev Semeyko, international journalist, is at the microphone.

[Begin recording] So there is a new holdup in the SALT process and once again it is caused by the U.S. side. Let us recall that even before he came to power Reagan, being obliged taking account of the opinion of the broad circles of the U.S. and world public, promised to begin talks with the Soviet Union immediately.

In January last year, however, Defense Secretary Weinberger explained that preparations for SALT would take about 6 months. That time has passed now and Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has shifted U.S. readiness to resume the SALT process to February-March 1982. Now it is January, but Secretary of State Haig is again shifting the time, this time for an indeterminate period until, in his words, the international situation is more favorable.

What this means is that the United States is declaring its desire to reach agreement on the limitation and even reduction of strategic arms in words only. Practice indicates the opposite desire: To build up -- and, moreover, seriously build up -- strategic nuclear might. This is shown by the superfast program of strategic arms adopted in October of last year, the implementation of which in the next few years will require almost $200 billion, and by the basic principle of the U.S. approach to so-called arms control last July Haig expressed it most precisely, saying that arms control should supplement military program. In other words, priority should be given to the arms race. This was again confirmed by President Reagan in his message to Congress which has just been made public. In his words, the administration intends to continue to give primary priority to building up U.S. military might.

This kind of emphasis is not only mistaken but also extremely dangerous: The arms race can only increase the risk of war. The United States needs strategic arms limitation and reduction no less than the Soviet Union, which is ready for talks. But while declaring in words its wish to preserve peace, the White House is doing everything to put it in jeopardy. The U.S. administration is thereby taking on a grave responsibility before the people who expect a solution to the most urgent problem of modern times -- which is what the problem of disarmament is. [end recording]

TASS REPORTS REAGAN APPROVES CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD281148 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 28 Jan, TASS -- President Reagan has endorsed a costly program for producing new chemical weapons, the New York TIMES reported quoting U.S. administration officials. It is expected that a total of 6,000 million dollars will be earmarked for the purpose within the next five years.

The chemical weapons in question are the so-called binary ammunition -- artillery shells and bombs filled with nerve gas. The New York TIMES said that the chemical weapons, intended for use in combat involving large numbers of troops, would be stored in the United States but if hostilities flared up in Europe transport means would be needed to ship them to the continent.

It had become known to the New York TIMES that Ronald Reagan had decided to double outlays for manufacturing long-range transport aircraft to reach 11,000 million dollars in the next five years. The paper said they were required to airlift U.S. military hardware and weapons, including chemical shells, to Europe as well as the Persian Gulf, to support the Rapid Deployment Force there.

As many as a total of 150 thousand tons of poisonous agents, contained in three million artillery shells, mines and bombs, are already stored at ten bases in the United States, the Pacific and West Germany.

As many as a total of 150 thousand tons of poisonous agents, contained in three million artillery sheels, mines and bombs, are already stored at ten bases in the United States, the Pacific and West Germany.

Along with stockpiling the barbaric weapons, whose use is outlawed by the Geneva conventions, the Pentagon is also conducting the corresponding training of troops at the U.S. Army's chemical school at Fort McClennan, Alabama state. Spurring the chemical arms race, Washington is pressing its allies and "friends" to join it. Army servicemen from Australia, West Germany, Thailand, South Korea, Egypt, Britain and other countries are already undergoing training at Fort McClennan.

A "theoretical basis", founded on the insane theory of a "limited nuclear war", has already been invented to justify preparations for chemical warfare.

The U.S. journal progressive says that the Pentagon strategy-makers believe it probable that after a "brief exchange of nuclear blows" the sides will go over to the use of "conventional arms", including an extensive use of chemical weapons. According to their plans, it is Europe that will serve as the "battlefield."

GRIGORYEV COMMENTS ON U.S. CRUISE MISSILES

LD281356 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cruise missiles, production of which is being started in the United States, are a dangerous way to destabilize the international situation. More from Radio Moscow's military observer Col Eduard Grigoryev:

Cruise missiles are a dangerous strategic weapon. And that is not only our own view: American leaders too believed this when they signed the SALT-II treaty and the protocol to the treaty covering a period up to 31 December 1981. These joint Soviet-American documents regard cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km as strategic arms.

The flying and technical performance of cruise missiles show that they are not tactical weapons at all but strategic weapons. The development and manufacture of these armaments in the United States are closely linked with plans to achieve American military superiority and to prepare for a nuclear war. The United States plans to produce in the near future 4,000 or so cruise missiles and by the 1990's about 7,000 airborne cruise missiles. The American Navy expects to obtain up to 1,000 of these weapons. Next year the United States wants to start deploying hundreds of land-based cruise missiles in Western Europe. All told about 13,000 missiles of various types and purposes, up to 40 percent of them with nuclear warheads, are to be made. But what about the consequences of these programs if and when they have been carried out?

History shows convincingly that when the United States imposes another round in the arms race on the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union never allows a superiority over itself in the manufacture of the latest types of arms. It is able notable that when a new weapon proliferates other countries want to catch up or acquire the weapon. This is the ominous prospect of the proposed deployment of American cruise missiles. A weapon is being developed that has an ability to be disguised, secretly redeployed and used together with other strategic weaponry. The cruise missile increases the danger of destabilization of the world situation. It lowers the nuclear threshold ultimately, which increases the risk of a nuclear conflict. Does mankind need such a prospect? People all over the world want peace, a future of tranquillity for themselves and their children. But the cruise missile threatens all this. This is why the Soviet Union opposes development, production and the more so the use of cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union has no intention to attack any other country. It does not try to become stronger than other countries, but at the same time it rules out the possibility of becoming weaker than the others. That means there is more sense in mutually renouncing the building and deployment of cruise missiles to prevent another round in the strategic arms race.

SHITIKOV ATTENDS IPU WORKING GROUP IN GENEVA

Meeting With Aubert

PM281215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Berne -- A. P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who is in Switzerland for a session of an IPU working group, has paid a visit to P. Aubert, vice president and chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland. A conversation was held which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Shitikov on Work of IPU

PM281439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov interview with USSR Parliamentary Group Chairman A.P. Shitikov: "A Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Geneva -- The IPU working group has been meeting in Geneva. The meetings were attended by A. P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov asked him what he thought about the results of the work.

The IPU comprises national parliamentary groups from 99 countries. It is inevitable therefore, that the union's activity reflects the contradictions of the modern world and the ideological and political confrontation between the forces of progress, on the one hand, and the reactionary imperialist forces, on the other.

This year the IPU is to discuss important problems such as disarmament and parliaments' activity in the sphere of international cooperation, environmental conservation, the struggle against famine and other matters. There will be a preliminary discussion of these matters at meetings of the union's working bodies in Lagos (Nigeria) in April and they will then be discussed at the fall conference in Rome.

The task of the working group set up by the IPU Executive Committee here, in Geneva, A.P. Shitikov continued, was to formulate recommendations for the Executive Committee in the quest for ways of further improving the IPU's work and the holding of its conferences.

What prompted this? In recent years certain negative aspects of the existing system have become particularly acute due to the constant growth of the IPU's membership and the lengthening of meeting agendas. Many national groups reckon that draft conference resolutions which have taken a long time to elaborate subsequently undergo substantial revision, which means that all the hard work done in the spring sometimes proved to be pointless. Having discussed this problem, the working group concluded that we could have two short conferences, lasting no more than 7 days, each year (spring and fall). Each conference would culminate in the adoption of relevant resolutions. This approach was countenanced and supported by those who participated in the meeting and we were able to agree on a new structure.

Another important matter, A.P. Shitikov stressed, is the organization of the IPU bodies' spring meetings in Lagos. Different viewpoints were expressed and there was a lively discussion on this question. Ultimately the members of the working group decided that those participating in the IPU bodies' spring meetings must focus attention on questions connected with the problem of disarmament, reduction of military budgets and a number of other topical international issues.

The Geneva meetings were characterized by a businesslike approach and a spirit of constructive cooperation. The decisions that were made, A.P. Shitikov said in conclu ion, are not seen as recommendations to the IPU Executive Committee, but I would like to think that it will heed the voice of the working group participants and back the quest for ways of further improving the IPU's activity.

Shitikov Returns, Met by Ruben

PM290801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, has returned to Moscow from Geneva after taking part in the proceedings of an IPU working group.

He was met at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

DADYANTS CALLS COCOM SESSION 'SHAMEFUL FARCE'

PM281007 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[G. Dadyants article: "Farce in Paris"]

[Text] The so-called COCOM -- "Coordinating Committee for Export Control" -- has held a 2-day session in Paris. This organization, set up on the U.S. initiative back in the cold war years, draws up "blacklists" of goods that are not to be exported to the socialist countries. Few people took any notice of COCOM during the detente years, but now an attempt is clearly being made to breathe "new life" into it with a view to inflaming international tension. The latest COCOM session was convened in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria artifically fueled by the Reagan administration and some of its yes-men in the West over events in Poland.

Although the COCOM proceedings were held in strict secrecy, everybody knows what the United States was seeking from its allies this time. Under the guise of "tightening up on the sale of strategic goods to the Soviet Union," an attempt was made essentially to curtail the economic ties between West and East Europe. "Washington," LES ECHOS, the newspaper of French business circles, wrote, "intends to use COCOM to 'close the technology bridge'" with Moscow. In the process the 'target of the main assault," as Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER noted, was the "European-Soviet 'gas for pipes' agreement.... Washington is trying either to eliminate it altogether or at the very least to curtail it."

For some time now the United States has been pressuring the FRG and other West European countries to abandon this agreement, which provides for the delivery of 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas to West Europe. It is well-known, for instance, that the West German firm AEG-(Kanis) is to supply turbines for gas pipelines to the USSR within the framework of the agreement. America's General Electric promised to supply parts for the turbines. However, the U.S. Government refused to sanction the export of these parts to the USSR. Thus West European industrial companies were placed in a difficult position.

Since West Europe needs Soviet natural gas, the U.S. demand that the export of the latest technology to the USSR be limited is provoking resistance from the West European countries, especially the FRG. It will be recalled that the West European countries and Japan refused to follow Washington's example and introduce economic "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union. In Paris they were thoroughly "strongarmed." However, the press emphasizes, the Americans were unsuccessful in their main aim. "Although the American administration objects to the plan to construct a Soviet gas pipeline for West Europe," P. Lewis, Paris correspondent of the New York TIMES, writes "all the indications are that the West European governments are fully determined to go ahead with it." "Neither France nor the FRG will revise its commitments regarding the construction of the gas pipeline," LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS notes in connection with the COCOM session.

People in West Europe are bound to realize that the activities of COCOM are an economic and political anachronism. The lists of "strategic goods" that COCOM draws up have long been a laughing stock in the Western press.

What technology can be of "strategic interest" to a country that puts orbital stations in space? The Soviet Union uses Western technology not because it is incapable of producing the technology itself, but merely in order to facilitate and simplify trade deals. And the West's "strategic interests" are certainly not what the United States is concerned about as it draws the West European countries into a shameful farce. What the United States needs is for West Europe to work against itself by curtailing what are for it profitable economic relations with the East to suit the requirements of the Reagan administration's imperial ambitions.

NATO, SWEDEN TO HOLD FEB-MAR EXERCISES

LD282254 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Oslo, 28 Jan, TASS -- Major NATO exercises "Alloy Express" will be held in northern Norway in February-March. Fourteen thousand servicemen and also warships and planes of the USA, FRG, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Norway will participate in the exercises.

At the same time with NATO exercises, there will be major exercises of Swedish Armed Forces in northern Sweden. Twenty-four thousand servicemen and also planes will be used in the exercises. A representative of the staff of the Swedish Armed Forces told the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN that exercises of this scope were not held in Sweden since the late sixties.

POLICY ON POLAND, S. AFRICA SHOWS U.S. DUPLICITY

LD282240 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- Lawrence Brady, the U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, said in an interview to the ASSOCIATED PRESS that the introduction of all sorts of trade restrictions and "sanctions" proved to be ineffective and that the Commerce Department, therefore, is now revising its policy so as to remove obstacles to the United States' trade with South Africa.

In the context of economic "sanctions" by Washington against the Polish People's Republic, this statement reveals all the hypocrisy of Reagan's policy.

So here are again -- two "truths," two approaches. Washington proclaims sanctions to be "unnecessary" as far as the racist Republic of South Africa is concerned, the country whose terroristic regime is for some time on the list of Washington's "special allies." With every year, the United States is increasing its trade turnover with the Republic of South Africa and even violates the United Nations embargo on the sale of armaments to the racists.

This is being done, first of all, for the reason that the racists are increasingly assuming the role of the protectors of the interests of U.S. neocolonialism in Africa. The White House winks at the glaring violations of human rights in the Republic of South Africa and at Pretoria's policy of brazen interference in the internal affairs of neighbours, at its armed aggressions against sovereign African countries.

As far as socialist Poland protecting its sovereign rights is concerned, Washington assumes the initiative of sanctions under the invented pretexts of "protection" of human rights and of opposing the alleged "Soviet interference." Trade limitations are imposed even on food deliveries, which does not go together with the deliberations of the President of the United States about his adherence to "humanistic principles." All this is being done for the reason that any complication of the situation in the Polish People's Republic gives Washington the hope of success in its reckless policy of "rolling back communism."

It should be noted, deplorably, that other Western powers, too, are widening contacts with the Republic of South Africa. And the same powers are not in a hurry to show goodwill to the Polish People's Republic. According to a report of the Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL, leading South African bankers recently visited a number of West European capitals. During these visits, made secretly, they sought to make their Western partners increase long-term credits so as to cut the deficit of the balance of payments that ran into 4.5 billion dollars. According to the press, the West has a favourable attitude to the South African requests and expressed the readiness to increase financial aid to the Republic of South Africa.

The complicity of Washington and its partners with the Pretoria racists is ever more abominable for the reason since that "liberalization" of their commercial and economic relations with the Republic of South Africa coincided in time with the beginning of the international year of enlisting the support for the sanctions against South Africa held on the United Nations' decision that has been supported by 130 countries. This stand of NATO countries means defiance to the whole world.

TASS OBSERVER EXAMINES PURPOSE OF 'REAGANOMICS'

LD282126 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By TASS observer Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- In the State of the Union message to the Congress, President Reagan advanced the "new federalism plan" which envisages delegating of the responsibilities of the Federal Government in the social and economic sphere to the authorities of states and local government bodies.

It is envisaged that the problems of poverty, unemployment, crisis of the cities and a host of other social problems, about 40 problems, be tackled from now on not by federal authorities but by local government bodies which have neither funds nor resources for this.

What is behind this plan and what aims it pursues? Does it mean the radical revision of the "Reagonomics" which caused so many hardships to the American people in the past year?

Essentially the "Reaganomics" meant a speedy build up of the military might, the creation of particularly favorable conditions for monopolies and for the military-industrial complex, the onslaught on the economic and social gains of the American people. The consequences of this policy are apparent: factories, plants, establishments are being closed, unemployment is spiralling.

Conducting the anti-popular course, the Reagan administration was mercilessly curtailing in the past year the programs of social welfare, allocations for food stamps, subsidies to housing construction, loans for receiving education. The living standards of the overwhelming majority of Americans were constantly eroded. Millions of Americans do not know where they can get funds to pay the rent next month, to buy food for the family next week, where they can get money to repay debts.

It is realized in the White House that all this can have a negative effect at the by-elections to the Congress to be held next autumn. In this connection the administration, apparently, decided to change the tactic. Instead of cutting social programs themselves, the White House authorities decided to delegate this function to local and state authorities, knowing in advance that they are constantly faced with a bad financial situation. And this simple move is passed for "new federalism."

It should be said that this manoeuvre could not mislead many people. Reagan's manoeuvre immediately came up against broad opposition in the Congress, among governors of states and local authorities all over the country. It has been assessed as the admission of ineffectiveness of "Reaganomics," as an attempt to avoid solving the country's social problems.

U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings compared the plan to delegate responsibilities of the Federal Government in the social and economic sphere to local authorities with changing the position of chairs on the deck of the Titanic facing disaster. Mayor of Atlanta Andrew Young said that President Reagan wishes to impose the most difficult and unpleasant job on state and local government authorities which are not prepared for and cannot engage in this activity.

The essence of the "new federalism plan," no matter in what propaganda wrapping it is presented, is further onslaught on the rights and interests of the U.S. working people.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF REAGAN PRESIDENCY 'JOYLESS'

PM281355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Jubilee Without Fanfare -- United States: Bankruptcy of Economic Program"]

[Text] New York, January -- A year has elapsed since the sunny January day Ronald Reagan became boss of the White House and former President J. Carter returned home to the town of Plains. As distinct from his his predecessor, who walked from the Capitol to the White House, Reagan drove down Pennsylvania Avenue in an open car surrounded by a motorcycle escort. Fanfares rang out and Republicans celebrated the victory in style.

"Everything will be different," the new President declared that day. "We will overcome inflation and unemployment, the economy will get going, taxes will be reduced and prosperity will enter the homes of every American." His administration, in contrast to the preceding one, would speak "with one voice." In the sphere of foreign policy the White House promised to restore America's "prestige," consolidate relations with the allies and so forth.

And now a year has gone by. The fanfares are silent. "1981 was a year of resounding failure for the President, a year when one of his own advisers publicly criticized the economic program," INQUIRY magazine writes, "when inflation got so high that the President's national security adviser began to accept tips to make ends meet; when a conservative President, who had set the task -- in contrast to the liberals -- of reducing state expenditure and balancing the budget, broke the previous budget deficit record by $40 billion.... On the whole this was a year of confusion in the administration's domestic and foreign policy. And all the indications are it will be even worse in the future."

And this is what many Americans think. Recently the Yankelovich service carried out a public opinion poll in conjunction with TIME magazine. In reply to the question: "Do you approve of the President's policy?" 59 percent of those questioned said "no" and 36 "yes". It is typical that a year after the previous President took office 27 percent of voters spoke critically of his policy.

The Republicans' proclaimed "economic revolution" has failed ignominously. Today the press openly calls it "a conservative counterrevolution." The warnings of distinguished American economists have been confirmed. Nobel Prize winner James Tobin bluntly said that "Reagan's promise to reduce inflation and unemployment, balance the budget and at the same time reduce taxes is just nonsense...."

On his 16th day of office in the White House, the President delivered an address to the people on national television expounded the economic program, soon to be christened "Reaganomics." Inflation was cited as "Enemy Number One." And the "radical" measures against it were to reduce taxes and state spending. "We have long put off the day of reckoning, but we can no longer do so," the President said at that time. Only a few months had gone by when it became clear that the "day of reckoning" was for American working people and especially the poor. Reducing state spending in practice amounted to cutting social programs: Unemployment benefits, food stamps, medical aid and other benefits to the poor forced to exist on so-called social relief. The same applies to the tax cuts. Only the corporations, monopolies and big business obtained real benefits. As for ordinary Americans, their taxes in the final analysis have even increased because of increased social insurance payments.

One of the main points of "Reaganomics" -- eliminating the deficit and achieving a balanced Federal budget -- has turned out to be an empty promise. The White House promised that in 1982 the deficit would be reduced to $42.5 billion and in 1984 the budget would be balanced. The publicized reductions in state spending proved to be merely a shift of funds from social programs to the military budget. A year ago well-known disarmament expert L. Gelb, speaking at a conference on "military spending and inflation," warned that "if the new administration simultaneously raised military spending and reduces taxes, in 5 years -- by the most optimistic estimates -- we will have a record budget deficit." He was only mistaken in one thing. A record deficit is already expected this year -- $109 billion -- and in a few years, according to U.S. economists' predictions, it will exceed $200 billion.

Approximately the same sum has been approved for the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1982. And in just 5 years the administration intends to spend $1.5 trillion for military purposes, and possibly more. The fact is that the planned military program will cost $750 billion more, by the latest predictions. This testifies once again that it is the astronomical military spending and the militarization of the economy which is fueling inflation.

"Enemy Number One" has not been defeated, despite the draconian assault on social programs.

And now Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman (the man who admitted the failure of the administration's economic policy in an interview with ATLANTIC magazine), Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and, particularly noteworthy, White House chief of staff James Baker, are calling for taxes to be increased again. And this means going publicly on record about the failure of "Reaganomics".

While the administration has been "fighting" inflation, it has turned out that big business, which received tax reductions, by no means intends to "revitalize" the economy and invest its extra profits in expanding production and creating the promised new jobs. On the contrary, during the year the country has slid toward economic crisis.

Unemployment is now called "Enemy Number One." Some 9.5 million people (or 12 according to labor union estimates!) have been thrown onto the street. Almost every second young Negro is without work. This aggravates the country's social problems, and, according to the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, "is a time bomb for America."

A year ago TIME magazine wrote: "If anybody had suggested 10 years ago that in 1980 the level of unemployment here would reach 7.5 percent with 13 percent inflation, he would have been sent to the madhouse." Well, what do we say now that unemployment is almost 9 percent and prices are continuing to rise?

The promised revival of the economy has turned into a mass offensive against working peoples rights and living standards. "The most antiunion and antiworker administration in recent U.S. history," as last November's AFL-CIO convention called it, has displayed during the 12 months of its existence a clear incapacity to cope with the country's internal problems.

Other promises which the new President dispensed so lightly during his first days in the White House Oval Office also remain unfulfilled -- in particular, the promise "to reduce excessive government," "declare war on bureaucracy" and so forth. Everything has stayed where it was, especially anything which has any relation to military plans.

The personal rivalry typical of the previous administration has not only not stopped but even increased with the new "team." On the open hostility between Haig and Weinberger, American journalists joke mirthlessly: "We have two war ministers and no secretary of state." R. Allen, the President's national security adviser convicted of financial intrigues, has resigned from his post.

The foreign policy results of the administration's first year of activity are no less eloquent. It has adopted the platform of the extreme right wing of the Republican Party, which believes that it is possible to restore the U.S. "leading role" in the world by force.

Having attached the label "international terrorism" to the national liberation movements and the anti-imperialist policy of developing countries, Washington is attempting to untie its hands, justify U.S. claims to the role of international policeman and find a pretext for direct interference in other peoples' affairs.

The American administration has created tension in the Caribbean region, threatening Cuba with blockade and Nicaragua with military action. The United States is saber-rattling in the Near East, increasing its military presence in the Pacific and other regions of the world, encouraging aggressive actions by Israel and South Africa and continuing its attempts at flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs. The regrettably well-known phrase "there are things more important than peace" reflects as in a drop of water the cynical and dangerous policy of imperialism, which is ready to blow up the world for the sake of the illusory aim of maintaining its positions.

"The most alarming feature of the Reagan administration's first year," the observer Glen Garwin notes, "comprises two elements: domestic and foreign policy. In sum this is a policy in favor of the corporations and militarism."

During the election campaign presidential candidate R. Reagan threw out this phrase: "Ask yourself," he said, addressing Americans, "are you living better now than 4 years ago?" Today the President, after a year in the White House, will hardly want to ask that question. Obviously life is not better under the new administration either. Lack of confidence in the future reigns in the hearts of Americans. This is why the fanfares are silent on this joyless jubilee.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ATTACKS REAGAN STATEMENTS

PM281555 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "Varnished Untruth"]

[Text] R. Reagan's New Year's address to the Soviet people, published in the latest issue of the magazine AMERICA, an official publication of the U.S. administration, is in a certain sense a unique document.

But before turning to it, let us recall that the U.S. President had already amazed Americans, and not just them, in his speech on 18 November last year: After all that his administration had managed to do both domestically and in the international arena, he suddenly started talking of...peace, negotiations and a desire to curb the arms race. The present statement by the master of the White House is still more absurd. Even when you realize that the glossy magazine is strictly a propaganda publication, you look at the President's message and you cannot believe your eyes, as the saying goes. Incredibly, R. Reagan is now uttering these words: "On entering 1982 America looks to the future with new optimism and hope. In our country we are implementing a number of new programs to revitalize the economy by creating new incentives and opportunities for all American working people."

This is said by one who is presiding over the funeral of the social programs for which those American working people he mentioned fought for decades and which he himself strangled. It is said by someone who heads an administration which in its first year in office, saw unemployment in the United States increase by 2.5 million and reach, according to official figures, the level of 9.5 million or, according to labor union estimates, 12.5 million -- the highest level in all American history, including the period of the "great crisis." It is said by someone who, addressing representatives of business circles in New York a few days ago, was forced to grudgingly admit the following: The United States is "experiencing an economic slump, agonizing and painful.... Everything has started to fall apart at the seams and crumble. The era of increasing savings and investments, rising labor productivity and economic growth has somehow slipped away from us."

So, which Reagan is to be believed?

But that is not all. In the same glossy magazine Reagan has this to say about American foreign policy: "...We seek peace and friendship with all peoples.... Our goal is a world in which people will be able to live without fearing threats or the use of force." He even expresses readiness to "reduce this threat by means of talks leading to an equal and controlled reduction of arms." And he declares: "We must show restraint in our actions, avoid needless confrontation and respect the rights of all who live on our planet."

What? The reader is flabbergasted, but, he will say, fine, at last the U.S. President is talking the language a responsible leader ought to in speaking of things on which peace, prosperity and mandkind's very existence depend. Alas, as the Anglo-Saxons say, it's too good to be true. We hear mellifluous words pouring from the pages of a publication promoting America, but quite different words spoken by the same man ring in our ears. Only that time he was not engaging in propaganda but in his real business, whose chief purpose, in the final analysis, is to sow hatred and fear in the world.

Here, for example, are some of Reagan's statements about our country and us Soviet people that are not published in the magazine AMERICA: "Let us not deceive ourselves. The Soviet Union's activity is at the bottom of all trouble that occurs." Again: "They are squealing as though they had been sat on a sharp nail simply because we are now displaying determination not to let them achieve superiority whereby they could issue an ultimatum to the Free World: Surrender or die. And they don't like it." Or: "It would be a mistake to tell our enemy (that is what the President calls you and me -- V.K.) that we will never use nuclear weapons."

Well, the indulgent reader will retort, full of a desire to forget the bad past for the sake of a good future, the man once talked a lot of nonsense of various kinds in the heat of the moment or for some other reason, but now he has turned over a new leaf, so to speak.

I would very much like to think so, but this man has realized nothing and is merely playing various sorts of games, probably still thinking he is in Hollywood. Not only are Reagan's declarations not backed up by the actions of the administration which he heads, but against the background of those actions they sound like a pure insult to the comonsense of our people, the Americans and all peoples. There is no respect for anyone, and he does not give a damn for anyone.

He speaks of peace, but at the same time an American bomb is being placed under peace on his orders in practically all parts of the world -- above all on our European Continent. He talks of "restraint" and "respect for the rights of all who live on our planet," but at the same time mass murders are taking place essentially with direct U.S. participation and with the help of American weapons: in Lebanon and Chile, in Afghanistan and El Salvador.... Washington has even dreamed of bloodshed in Poland.

An untruth has one property. Its magnitude sometimes changes to a quality whereby not only do people no longer believe it but it arouses disgust, however much they varnish it and however much Hollywood art they display.

DEPARTING VOA AIDE REVEALED U.S. PROPAGANDA AIMS

PM290759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Notes Apropos" from "World Today" feature compiled by V. Popov and A. Sychev: "Disinformers Fall Out"]

[Text] According to a report in the American newspaper the Washington POST, P. Nikolaides, the leader of VOA's commentary desk, who is notorious for his hysterical calls for "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries to be toughened, will shortly leave his post.

The reason, Nikolaides himself says, is, or so he claims, that "faceless bureaucrats have been unable to adjust to his ideas." Who does he have in mind? The "faceless bureaucrats," too, are inveterate anticommunists who are old hands at slandering the socialist world. The reason for the conflict between them and Nikolaides is that the latter, in making his many shrill and provocative statements, has -- without actually wanting to -- demonstrated the true unsavory goals of American propaganda: He openly declared he intended to engage in ideological subversion. The VOA leaders thought that so free-spoken a staffer might compromise them, so they have shown him the door. However, in view of the scope of the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States, Nikolaides will presumably not be out of a job for long.

CORRECTION TO BAKU COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY

The following correction should be made to the Baku International Service Azeri commentary published in the 28 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages A 4-5:

Page five, second paragraph, last line should read: And, with a view to restoring U.S. military influence over the oil-rich region, the United States acts eagerly to (?establish friendship) with Iraq, which pursues its own imperialist aspirations. [sentence as heard]

ANDREYEV SCORES PRC FOR COOPERATING WITH U.S.

OW281043 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Andreyev commentary: "What Has the Policy of Cooperating With Imperialism Brought to China?"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping visited Washington immediately after China established diplomatic relations with the United States 3 years ago. Later developments showed that the visit was the beginning of close coordination of Beijing leaders' foreign policy with the global strategy of U.S. imperialism. In this connection, Soviet international journalist Andreyev comments as follows:

Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States in January 1979 marked the beginning of the process of coordination of Beijing's foreign policy with Washington. This process has been going on since then on the basis of the anticommunist global strategy of U.S. imperialism. This strategy is quite incompatible with China's socialist cause and the Chinese people's national interests.

Past events clearly showed that the purpose of the coordination of the so-called strategic relations between China and the United Skates was to act together or on a parallel basis to worsen international tension, destabilize the poltical situation in all regions and strengthen confrontation with the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community.

After Deng Xiaoping's return home from his U.S. visit, the Chinese Army immediately launched a large-scale attack against socialist Vietnam. This invasion was launched with the knowledge and consent of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists regard the Beijing leaders as the successors to their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. The invasion of Vietnam brought China nothing but military defeat and loss of political prestige. Yet the Beijing leaders' U.S. partner was satisfied because the U.S. intention to keep the Sino-Vietnamese relations strained on a long-term basis and destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia was realized.

The scope of the U.S.-Chinese strategic partnership has enlarged year after year. This can be proved by the joint opposition of the United States and China to Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the existence of the undeclared war against these Asian sovereign states and their people in the past few years.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to China last year was an important stage in the development of Sino-U.S. counterrevolutionary partnership. After concluding talks with the Beijing leaders last June, Haig satisfactorily pointed out: The views of the United States and China on the international situation have never been so close as they are now. In the meantime, the U.S. administration decided to remove China from the list of names of unfriendly communist countries. Throughout the world no other country has more resolutely supported NATO than China. This was precisely how the prestigious U.S. Senator Jackson appraised the essence of the Beijing leaders' foreign policy.

Listeners, I think you understand that China's "honor" to serve as the most resolute supporter of the aggressive clique of imperialism was very dubious. Objectively, the Chinese people concern themselves with strengthening the socialist position on the international stage. However, U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies have openly disclosed their goal to weaken the world socialist system and scuttle its international position.

The Chinese leaders verbally state that they concern themselves with creating favorable conditions for China's socialist construction, but actually they are helping imperialism realize its anticommunist global strategy. Therefore, the Beijing leaders' so-called policy of cooperating with imperialism is dealing China's socialist cause a blow in the first place.

The notorious strategic partnership with imperialism has brought China nothing but a fate of completely yielding to the ferocious U.S. anticommunist strategic goal. In most of the major international organizations, the Chinese leaders' stand today is actually the same as of their big imperialist partner. China's foreign policy is of reactionary nature and it plays a reactionary role, which is incompatible with the Chinese people's national dignity and traditions of struggle for peace and socialism.

Finally, I want to point out that despite the strategic partnership with the Beijing leaders, U.S. imperialism continues to wantonly interfere in China's internal affairs and infringe upon China's sovereignty on the issue of Taiwan. Three years ago, Deng Xiaoping left for the United States to discuss the policy of cooperation with U.S. imperialism by ignoring the unresolved issue of Taiwan. Today, the Chinese people can clearly see that Deng Xiaoping's proimperialist policy is harming more and more people.

SOVIET SINOLOGISTS END CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- The second all-union conference of Sinologists has closed in Moscow today. It was sponsored by the Research Council for the Problems of the Foreign Far East of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The necessity of a further deepening of the study of question pertaining to the PRC's socio-economic development, of the process of developing partnership between the Peking hegemonists and imperialism was noted in the reports. The speakers expressed conviction that one of the most important conditions for the PRC's return to the healthy road of development and true socialist modernisation is that the country must overcome the Maoist heritage.

The participants in the conference declared that the interests of the Chinese people would be best served by the policy of peace and goodneighbourly relations with the USSR and other states. They spoke about the invariable feeling of respect and friendship of the Soviet people for the Chinese people.

SUZUKI FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS REBUTTED

OW281337 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following report from Tokyo on the portions of Prime Minister Suzuki's policy speech that deal with foreign policy:

Touching on the international situation, Prime Minister Suzuki said that the Polish event was a source of international tension. However, even newspapers in the United States, which are hardly considered to be friendly toward socialist Poland, point out that the Reagan administration's overly bellicose policies are to blame for intensifying tensions between socialist and capitalist camps.

Polish authorities are working to establish order in their own country through sufficiently legal, although extraordinary, measures, and they are posing no threat to anyone.

On the other hand, the United States is outrageously interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The Reagan administration has declared that an unlimited nuclear war could take place in Europe. It is talking about the possibility of carrying out a preemptive strike -- that is, a first strike against the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Suzuki also stated that the Japan-U.S. security system guarantees Japan's peace and security. Is this true? The most popular slogan now in Japan reads: "Do not turn Japan into a nuclear battlefield." Should the United States implement its plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Japan on the basis of the security treaty, Japan would undoubtedly be exposed to the danger of becoming this kind of battlefield.

According to Prime Minister Suzuki's remarks, the relationship between Japan and China is developing successfully. However, he remained silent on the fact that the sense of distrust toward China is deepening among financial circles in Japan due to Beijing's refusal to implement large-scale contracts. He also remained silent on the fact that the one-time China fever in Japan has now largely receded.

Referring to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Suzuki said the Japanese Government is seeking to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. At the same time, he said Japan will also seek to solve the so-called territorial issue. However, Prime Minister Suzuki must be fully aware that it is impossible to have a good-neighborly relationship with the Soviet Union by thrusting this territorial claim at the Soviet Union.

A great change is seen between Prime Minister Suzuki's recent policy speech and his previous speeches in that the former carries many commitments to steady efforts for peace, detente, disarmament and maintenance of the peace constitution. To our regret, however, his actual deeds do not agree with his words. The 7.75-percent increase in the military budget will open the way for defense spending to top 1 percent of Japan's gross national product.

Japan has worked to formulate a joint plan with the United States to provide for contingencies outside of Japan. This plan, in essence, seeks joint military action with the United States. The plan, in essence, means that a new step has been taken toward turning the security treaty into another NATO.

Japan has also purchased the P-3 Orion antisubmarine aircraft and is preparing for military operations in waters 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's coasts. Furthermore, since 1978 Japan has repeatedly refused to support nuclear disarmament resolutions when voting in the United Nations General Assembly.

Could all thse acts possibly be described as representing struggles to promote peace, end nuclear [word indistinct] or defend the cause of cooperation?

KCNA REPORTS SR-71 'INVASION' OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD271022 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan, TASS -- The United States has launched a fresh provocation against the Korean Democratic People's Republic. According to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, U.S. spy planes SR-71 invaded the DPRK's air space over Kangyong Peninsula in Hwanghae-Namdo Province on January 20. Fifteen cases of such violations have been registered since the beginning of the current year.

The actions of the United States have assumed an extremely dangerous adventurist character recently. American imperialism must immediately end all hostile actions against the Korean people, the agency stresses.

DPRK ENVOY SPEAKS ON REUNIFICATION PROPOSALS

LD281358 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong held a press conference today, at which he summarized the statement by DPRK Vice President, Chairman of the Committee for a Peaceful Reunification of the Homeland Kim Il. It says that the latest proposals of the South Korean authorities on the question of the reunification of the country are of no practical significance as they are above all aimed at consolidating and perpetuating the partitioning of Korea.

The statement again reaffirms the DPRK's known proposals on a peaceful democratic reunification of the country. They provide in the first place for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and democratization of the South Korean society.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN ANTI-DRA CAMPAIGN

LD282254 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- According to the BAKHTAR news agency, in recent days the Afghan security forces and volunteer detachments of patriots routed several gangs of mercenaries in a number of Afghan provinces, who committed acts of terrorism against peaceful population. The gangs were eliminated together with their leaders in the provinces of Baghlan, Gonduz and Badghisat. The bandits set a school on fire in one of the regions to prevent children from studying. The news agency reports that a large amount of arms and ammunition of U.S. and Chinese make have been confiscated from them. Twelve bandits voluntarily laid down arms in the province of Laghman and stated that they had been deceived by counterrevolutionary elements and now they wanted to build a new, happy life in Afghanistan together with the working people.

These examples are evidence of a further consolidation of the revolution and progressive transformations on the Afghan soil. At the same time, facts show that the United States does not stop an undeclared war against the Afghan people. A campaign of systematic distortion of the situation in Afghanistan is one of the elements of this dirty war.

U.S. special services are especially insistent in circulating inventions to the effect that Soviet and Afghan troops use chemical weapons against population. This allegation is so false and foolish that its authors from the CIA proved absolutely unable to substantiate it with facts. The FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports that even a lampoon booklet on this subject, brought out by the U.S. Agency for International Communication, gives no data on the number of victims in the "victims" section and only refers to some anonymous "witnesses."

Meanwhile, official organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan repeatedly reported that confiscation of chemical bombs and fuel cans with the "Made in the USA" mark from the routed bandit gangs. These trophies were shown in a number of Afghan cities. They serve as an irrefutable proof of the utilization of American chemical weapons on the Afghan soil. Trying to cover up the traces of their criminal activities against independent peoples, heads of U.S. special services are slandering the Soviet Union and the Afghan revolution, whose ideal is the consolidation of the peoples' power and soical justice. The reactionary circles are unable to hamper this process and for this reason resort to slander.

IZVESTIYA COUNTERS ICA BOOKLET ON AFGHAN REBELS

PM261145 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 January, Morning Edition, publishes on Page 5 a 1,600-word Yu. Bandura article entitled "Blood on Patrons." The article begins by criticizing the contents of the recently published ICA booklet on the Afghan rebels' "Struggle for Freedom," claiming that it unjustly glorifies the "bandit rabble" and ignores their crimes against the peaceful Afghan people. The article then catalogs some of the acts of terrorism allegedly committed by "mercenaries" in the pay of Washington and Beijing.

SOLDIER BENEFITS FROM SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN

PM281611 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 January publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article by military school student S. Nekorysnov under the rubric "I Share What Is Sacred to Me" and the heading "Do Not Betray Your Dream." Nekorysnov tells how, after being expelled from a military academy for failing to reach the required standard, he went to Afghanistan as a member of a reconnaissance company rendering "fraternal international aid to the Afghan people." He describes how he helped to guard a bridge built by Soviet combat engineers. There the qualities of his fellow servicemen so impressed him that his attitude underwent a transformation and on returning home, with a medal "for combat services" to his credit, he reapplied to the military academy, where he is now studying and receiving excellent marks.

TASHKENT CITES DANGER OF PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PLAN

GF281111 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 27 January carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Pakistan's Nuclear Policy." The radio states that the Western press is reporting Pakistan's eager endeavor to complete an A-bomb and recalls that the United States has already made it known that it will supply military aid to Pakistan. It adds: "Military officials of the United States and its allies have succeeded in placing themselves above the law preventing nuclear proliferation. Washington has forcibly begun extending military aid to Islamabad. In the course of the next 5 years, it will have given Pakistan $3 billion in aid. This sum will be used to purchase U.S. arms and military equipment. Meanwhile, a number of other countries which are U.S. allies are promising Pakistan financial aid as well."

Noting that military aid is not enough for a country which aspires to manufacture nuclear arms, the radio draws attention to Pakistan's need for nuclear technology. It states: "As for the question of technology, numerous companies in Europe have extended their services to Pakistan. Thus Pakistan has been able to purchase the technology needed for manufacturing nuclear arms.

"Apart from the west, the PRC is also interested in Pakistan's manufacturing the A-bomb. Beijing has been helping Pakistan in nuclear matters for over 10 years. PRC officials have provided guidance in the construction of Pakistan's nuclear installations. Reports say that the Chinese have supplied Pakistan with part of the [word indistinct] equipment it needs. It is common knowledge that Beijing and Islamabad have long been working on the possibility of testing Pakistan's atomic bomb on PRC soil. This possibility was also discussed during Ziaul Haq's talks with visiting PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. Observers assess all this as indicating that the West, in cooperation with the PRC, is giving guidance to Pakistan in the testing of its A-bomb."

The situation created by Pakistan's drive to acquire nuclear power has created concern in both its neighbors and other Asian countries. The radio concludes by stating, "The danger posed to the Asian peoples by nuclear tests is not being taken into consideration."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO GDR

Honecker, Gromyko Speeches

LD281844 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] [No dateline received] -- In the evening of January 27, general secretary of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honour of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who was on a friendly visit in Berlin on January 27-28, 1982.

Addressing the audience, Erich Honecker said: In the present situation, when the most important objective is to ensure peace, our party's and our country's fraternal alliance with the party and country of Lenin assumes particularly great significance. Its permanent strengthening was, is and will be the unshakable principle of the GDR's policy.

Today it is obvious to all that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of October 7, 1975, opened new vistas in our cooperation. A great role in it is played by our talks with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

We are greatly impressed, Erich Honecker stressed, by the successes of the land of the Soviets in implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU on a further development of the material and technical base of communism and the struggle for peace and strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

As we have already pointed out, the international situation is, regrettably, not what it could be. The causes of this are known. They are rooted above all in the adventurist ambition of the USA to ensure that the policy of confrontation and build-up of arms should prevail over the policy of detente and limitation of the arms race, over disarmament.

The most reactionary imperialist circles are not particularly scrupulous in their choice of methods for building up international tensions. One thing is important for them -- to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. Using the smokescreen of lies, they are trying to distract world public attention from the fact that it is precisely the USA which undermines by its intensive arms drive the fundamentals of peace, which took shape as a result of the Second World War and post-war development.

Now that in connection with the NATO's decision in Brussels to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe in 1983 a powerful movement for peace is unfolding, attempts are made to use the events in the Polish People's Republic as a pretext for unleashing an unprecedented campaign of slander against the Soviet Union, People's Poland and the whole socialist community.

It is absolutely obvious that the threats made in this campaign constitute crude interference in the home affairs of the Polish People's Republic. This is a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations organization and the basic principles of interstate relations contained in the Helsinki Final Act, which was solemnly sealed by the signatures also of representatives of the USA and the other NATO states.

Whatever inventions may the most aggressive imperialist circles use, the world today is not what it was in 1939. It is clear already now that the peoples come out against those who would prefer confrontation to cooperation, against those who by building up excessive armaments create the threat of a nuclear war.

It is precisely the might and cohesion of the socialist community which are of decisive significance for ensuring peace. Our countries, above all the USSR, Erich Honecker said, counter the reckless moves by imperialism, which are aimed at poisoning the atmosphere of international dialogue and frustrating it, with their well-weighed course for a constructive continuation of the talks, their initiatives directed at maintaining the now existing military strategic balance with lesser numbers of troops and arms.

Andrey Gromyko made a reply speech. He said: As a result of the analysis of the present-day situation in the world, especially the situation in Europe, conducted in our conversations, we were able to reaffirm once again that the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have common views, common positions and common intentions for the future. This means, specifically, that we will continue to strengthen invariably fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries, act jointly in the interests of consolidating the socialist community, in the interest of peace, disarmament and social progress.

At present, when mankind is living through an important moment, when the question of the future of international relations is being in fact resolved, two foreign policy programmes, two strategies emerge clearly and vividly before the entire world.

One of them -- the programme of the countries of the socialist community -- is unconditionally orientated at asserting peace on earth and peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation between states, at stopping the arms race and saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear war.

We not only proclaim this programme, Andrey Gromyko said. We consistently and invariably translate it with each year into concrete actions and practical deeds. It is known that it is socialist countries which made a decisive contribution to elaborating and concluding the entire system of treaties and agreements in the seventies, which constituted the international legal basis of detente. Countries of socialism were at the sources of the European Conference in Helsinki.

None other than the USSR and its allies advance new and new ideas [as received] and proposals aimed at resolving the major problem of the present time -- the problem of disarmament, and encompassing literally all its aspects and directions. In brief, there is no sphere of international relations where socialist countries would not have made their weighty utterance, filled with good will and readiness for business-like constructive cooperation, the Soviet foreign minister stressed.

Naturally, during the Geneva meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig as well, the Soviet delegation upheld a peaceful course in European affairs and on a world scale. In other words, it upheld the policy course which is pursued by states of the socialist community and which they repeatedly proclaimed at the congresses of their parties and in the statements of their chief body -- the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Forces of imperialism, which set the tone in the NATO bloc, emerge on the world arena with a diametrically opposite programme. Implementation of new programmes of building of strategic and other armaments, deployment in Western Europe of new types of medium-range nuclear missiles and ensuring for itself in the long run military supremacy, such are the policy goals officially announced by Washington, Andrey Gromyko said.

U.S. militarist circles go even further, and already now are trying to condition world public opinion to the appalling thought of the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons, nurturing various doctrines about making "first", "warning", "demonstration" and other strikes.

The essence of Washington's policy also found manifestation in its anti-Polish campaign. The U.S. administration, violating elementary norms of international intercourse, is trying not only to interfere in the purely internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, but is also doing its upmost to turn Poland into a seat of tension in Europe.

The opponents of detente are openly seeking to undermine mutually beneficial trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other relations between European states, which have been established in the course of decades, to vitiate the atmosphere wherever talks are under way on the most important problems of the present time, either in Geneva, Madrid of Vienna, to destroy all good and valuable accomplishments achieved during the years of detente. The United States is trying to involve other Western countries in its policy line, not in the least concerned for the damage this might cause to their national interests, Andrey Gromyko said.

A policy endangering peace and international cooperation cannot have any future. A large-scale anti-war movement, which is now spreading not only in Europe, but also in other parts of the globe, vividly shows that the peoples feel increasingly more acutely this danger and rally together to repulse the forces of militarism.

As to the calculations of those who are trying to overthrow people's power in socialist Poland, to win ground from socialism in Europe, there can be only one reply: No one is able to shatter the socialist community.

At the same time I would like to stress once again: Neither the Soviet Union, nor other socialist countries have ever sought or are seeking confrontation. To apply all efforts to find mutual understanding, strengthen peace in Europe and consolidate universal peace, despite all the differences in ideologies and social systems -- this is what we regard as the only correct and reliable policy. This is the Leninist course in international affairs which our party strictly follows.

Further Details

For ADN coverage of Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to East Berlin see the German Democratic Republic section of the 28 and 29 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

REAGAN 'PERSONALLY' DIRECTING ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

LD282146 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary: "The President Is in a Hurry"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has assumed personal direction of the anti-Polish campaign initiated by the U.S. propaganda services. He made a number of declarations, published the so-called proclamation, proclaimed 30 January as the day of solidarity with Poland, and personally directs the propaganda television spectacle being prepared for that occasion.

Never before, our commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes, has any leader of any state participated directly in that sort of propaganda activity. Probably feeling the situation to be rather delicate, the head of the U.S. administration tries to justify this unprecedented propaganda aggression against Poland. Therefore, he stubbornly maintains that the situation in Poland allegedly is worsening. He made such a statement at his latest press conference without, however, supporting it with any facts. After all, where would such facts come from? After all even U.S. papers, which actively blow up the anti-Polish campaign, are compelled to admit that the situation in Poland is improving every day.

For instance, on the eve of the President's press conference the Washington POST carried an article by its Warsaw correspondent Michael Dobbs. Naturally the article contains a traditional dose of speculation and fabrications, including what concerns the future of the NSZZ Solidarity. But toward the end of the article there is a significant sentence: One has the impression, the U.S. correspondent states, that life in the country is returning to normal. Although military authorities are applying preventive measures to the conspiratorial activities of Solidarity, some restrictions which have been in force since the introduction of martial law have been lifted. Thus Poles breathed with relief, while the martial law is aimed exclusively against the enemies of the socialist state.

How then, are there such discrepancies between the testimony of an influential U.S. paper and the statement of the head of the U.S. administration? Is it possible that the President is so badly informed by his advisers and assistants that he knows absolutely nothing about the situation in Poland? Or has he consciously warped the facts? After all, he is capable of this, too: For example, at that same press conference the President maintained that he has, allegedly, received a letter from the Pope who, allegedly, approves U.S. economic sanctions. But the next day the Vatican denied the President's statement, officially declaring that there is no mention of the sanctions in the letter.

So what is the conclusion? Is the President badly informed? Not at all. He was simply too hasty. Too hastily he described the events in Poland as Washington wishes to see them, that is, the course of events for whose preparation enormous funds and forces are now being allocated. The intelligence service has been mobilized. Immediately after the intorduction of martial law in the Polish People's Republic, the White House declared that the CIA has ordered that Poland be considered the main direction of its activity. Anti-Polish centers in the West, reinforced by Solidarity activitists staying abroad, also have increased their activities. Propaganda services for abroad have been mobilized, too. The CIA transmitter Radio Free Europe broadcasts in Polish nearly around the clock.

Special services covertly and radio stations quite openly work on creating a counter-revolutionary conspiracy in Poland. For instance, Radio Free Europe has recently broadcast detailed instructions with 32 points containing directives on how to organize -- in Radio Free Europe's words -- an underground front of social resistance. The instructions include detailed recommendations on how to form resistance groups and organize a communication network between them. It also contained recommendations on how to print illegally and disseminate leaflets.

Probably by maintaining that the situation in Poland is worsening, the President believes that Washington for its part is doing all it can to destroy stability in the Polish People's Republic. To this end, the tentacles of U.S. and NATO special services are trying to enmesh Poland; to this end Western radio provocateurs are also raging on ways to do this around the clock; to this end a propaganda television program is being prepared at a cost of over $500,000. Also to this end the U.S. President announced financial and economic sanctions against the Polish nation, while making anti-Polish speeches which are pharisaic in form and instigating in content.

WARSAW SHOWS 'EVIDENCE' OF U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD291508 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 29 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondents Mikhail Tretyakov and Anatoliy Shapovalov]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan, TASS -- Irrefutable evidence of subversive activities of American special services on Poland's territory came to light at a press conference for Polish and foreign correspondents in Warsaw. Journalists viewed a film made by Polish television on espionage activities in the Polish People's Republic by CIA men who had diplomatic passports as a guise, on methods of recruiting agents. On view there is an exhibition of material evidence of criminal actions of American "diplomats" in Poland.

Speaking to journalists, Colonel Z. Wislocki said that American special services had been engaged in forming oppositional groupings in Poland. Those groupings were given political and financial support, provided with channels of communication with abroad. We, he stressed, regard all this as direct interference into internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

He noted that the American CIA started displaying an enhanced interest in Poland as far back as in 1945. Since that time relevant organs of People's Poland started encountering subversive activity of American agents. That activity sharply intensified in the past 15-16 months. CIA officers in the guise of diplomats, representatives of trade firms, journalists, tourists, etc, were broadly engaged in recruiting Polish citizens both in Poland itself and amid those who worked abroad. CIA agents sought to penetrate into the state administration, institutions of national economic significance. Those persons who stepped on the path of betraying the motherland were to start their undisguised antistate activity at an agreed-upon time.

It should be stated, said Z. Wislocki, that in their overwhelming majority Polish citizens turned down the proposals of the so-called friends from the overseas, and reported facts of recruitment attempts to relevant organs.

The names of U.S. CIA men who were engaged in recruiting spies were mentioned at the press conference, and concrete facts of direct subversive activity against the socialist system of the Polish People's Republic were cited.

For instance, a certain Romaszewski from the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organization was caught redhanded in his attempt to hand over slanderous materials to secretary of the U.S. Embassy in the Polish People's Republic M. Anderson. As was established during the investigation, enemies of international detente intended to use those materials at the Madrid meeting to launch an anti-Poland campaign, also directed against other countries of the socialist community. Those provocative frauds did not fall into the hands of the American spy, owing to state security men.

Representatives of U.S. special services were directly linked with another counter-revolutionary organization, "the Confederation of Independent Poland [CIP]." As far back as in August 1980, the CIP ringleader, L. Moczulski, met with high-placed representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Poland in the apartment of American Embassy employee L. Sternberg. Present at that meeting was "a specialist on Polish affairs," who came from the United States. L. Moczulski received there concrete assignemnts to collect intelligence data about Poland.

At the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw there were special persons who conducted contacts with Solidarity leaders, it was noted at the press conference. American Embassy employees were present at the notorious Solidarity gathering in Gdansk.

From the materials which were read out at the press conference, it is clear that anti-socialist organizations in Poland were financed through different ways. Private firms, all sorts of "funds" were used for the purpose. It was noted that in the past two years Poland was literally swept by a wave of various "donations" from abroad in the form of printing equipment, radio-television equipment and other equipment which was sent to the Solidarity address.

Cited at the press conference were examples of attempts to incline Polish citizens, working abroad, to high treason. Thus attache of the American Embassy in Switzerland S. Maclaut proposed a Polish diplomat there to collaborate with the American intelligence service and promised him that as soon as Solidarity "seized power," he would get promotion in no time.

Answering journalists' questions, Polish representatives who were present at the press conference emphasized that the CIA men, who acted in Poland under the guise of diplomats demanded that members of KSS-KOR, the CIP and other counterrevolutionary organizations should not only concoct frauds to slander the socialist system but also carry out direct anti-state actions. All in that Solidarity extremists were a success -- creating an atmosphere of anarchy in the country, pushing Poland to the verge of a precipice -- was to a major extent the result of activities of U.S. sepcial services.

The introduction of martial law in the country undoubtedly paralyzed activities of the U.S. special services, the Polish representatives pointed out. But this does not mean that these activities stopped. Moreover, U.S. special services are now making attempts to step up their activities, to strike new contacts. Therefore, Poland's state security organs should be vigilantly, as before, on guard of the interests of the Polish socialist state.

U.S. DAY OF SOLIDARITY 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

PRAVDA Article

LD290830 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Ideological Acts of Sabotage by Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- Vitaliy Korionov describes Washington's intention to hold the so-called day of solidarity with the people of Poland on January 30 on the U.S. President's instructions as a new most flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs and as a serious ideological provocation against the forces of socialism and peace.

The greater the normalization of life in the Polish People's Republic, the more frenziedly Washington behaves, he writes today in an article published in PRAVDA. Under the direction of the White House preparation is underway on U.S. television to organize a slanderous show with the participation of inveterate anti-communist provocateurs, some figures of Western countries, and some avid-of-dollars journalists. "The history of international relations," the news analyst emphasizes, "does not perhaps know a precedent for the government of any country engaging in directly arranging propagandist activities of such kind directed against another state. It is only natural that the Polish patriots regard such actions as the most real ideological aggression against their country".

The show being prepared is to be telecast under the aegis of the Agency for International Communications which coordinates its activities with the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA.

Of course, it is not Poland and not the Polish people that the U.S. administration solidarizes with, the analyst points out. The administration is hurrying to cast a rescue line to the sinking extremist circles which constitute the top line-up of Solidarity. "The psychological warfare which official Washington is trying to stir up against Poland is needed only to those who are displeased by the stabilization in the Polish People's Republic and who seek to again revive an atmosphere of anarchy and anxiety there." [as received]

Only most naive people can believe that Washington's current rush is really caused by concern over "deterioration of the situation in Poland", as the U.S. administration keeps saying, the article goes on, "to tighten the financial noose on the throat of Poland, to declare an economic war on it, to deprive the Poles of a possibility to purchase feed on the Western markets to maintain their meat diet, to ban Polish ships from fishing in the waters near American shores in order to cut down by half the consumption of fish by the Poles -- this is what Washington calls "concern" for Poland! But whatever the verbal twists and turns Washington resorts to, it is evident to every objectively-minded person that the Reagan administration's actions are hostile to the Polish people".

They are also hostile to the cause of freedom and independence of other peoples, to the cause of universal peace, for one of the main aims of the current anti-socialist hysteria is to turn Poland into a lasting factor of military-political tension in Europe, the news analyst sums up.

IZVESTIYA on 'Propagandist Show'

LD281622 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 28 Jan 82

["According to Cold War Recipes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS --"It is understanding of the risky nature of the U.S. course which compels American partners to dissociate themselves from it to various degrees," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with Washington's attempts to involve its NATO partners in the anti-Polish campaign.

Recalling the forthcoming farce "solidarity day," the newspaper writes: "The White House's 'proclamation' bears the stamp of NATO strategists dreaming of 'moving borders' in Europe and 'rolling back socialism.' This playing with fire compels U.S. close partners in Western Europe to view with fear their too zealous boss."

"Only dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries and anti-communists have responded to Washington's calls for whipping up an anti-Polish campaign, by joining zealously the White House's propagandist 'show' -- solidarity day on January 30. However, the initiators of the provocative rumpus over the ocean have failed to gather broad support for their action under the banner of the cold war. The more they persist in their attempts to vitiate the atmosphere, the clearer and deeper becomes the distance between the folly and common sense," IZVESTIYA stresses.

TRUD Commentary

LD290820 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 29 Jan 82

["TRUD: Reagan's Propaganda Aggression" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan TASS -- After the introduction of martial law in Poland shrill statements on the "Polish question," generously laced with threats against the lawful authorities of that socialist country and the Soviet Union, sound virtually every day from Washington, the newspaper TRUD writes today. This campaign is to reach its peak on the "day of solidarity with Poland" proclaimed by President Reagan when a television show, planned by him in this connection, will be beamed to other countries via communication satellites. What can be said about this? "One can understand Washington's chagrin: There was such hope that any moment Poland would come under the power of the West's friends and outright agents, but nothing came out of this. Very disappointing indeed. It is also clear that not a single professional politician, including those across the ocean, can entertain any hope that the American 'sanctions' and threats will change anything".

President Reagan, too, is not such an amateur in politics as well even though he has spent half of his adult life not in the "corridors of power" but on shooting locations, the article says. He realises, of course he excellently realises, that all these "I do not intend to wait any longer", "I will not acquiesce" and such cannot have any real influence on the situation.

"It is also obvious that the American administration is violating all norms not only of international law but also of ordinary propriety by trying to 'run' a country that asserted its sovereignty in bloody battles against fascism", the paper continued, "and, for that matter, a country whose capital gave the name to the military alliance of socialist states -- the Warsaw Treaty".

It will not be out of place to draw attention also to the fact that Reagan has scheduled the 'day of solidarity with Poland' for January 30th, the centenary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the only American president who was elected to four terms of office and who was deservedly respected not only by his countrymen but also abroad. He was respected first of all for being a realist in politics, for searching and finding precisely on the basis of reality ways of sustaining national prestige. It is this that should be recalled on the day chosen by the White House for its act of propaganda subversion against the Polish people".

23 Jan IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM280959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin Dispatch: "There Will Be No Applause"]

[Text] Passing wishes off for reality, President Reagan in his latest White House press conference declared that the "sanctions" he has announced against People's Poland "have begun to have an effect." Then, however, contradicting himself, he added that the situation in Poland is not changing as Washington would like and threatened the Poles with a new, even more terrible vengeance " for their obstinacy."

A day later one of these measures was promulgated by the White House. On the personal instruction of the President it was decided to hold...a television show. A high-ranking Washington administration spokesman boastfully called it the "greatest show in the history of mankind."

This television concoction has been organized by Charles Wick, who in the past used to arrange music for jazz bands, deal in property and make profits out of charity homes and who under Reagan was appointed chief of the U.S. propaganda department -- the International Communications Agency (ICA). Wick is a close friend of the President (for the last 15 years Reagan has celebrated every Christmas in his company) and hence, no doubt, he enjoys unprecedented power in the establishment entrusted to him. Moreover, according to NEWSWEEK, their identity of views on everything going on outside the United States is of no small importance.

Members of the consultative council founded by Wick to elaborate new directions in American propaganda are working with him in the field of ideological subversion. According to the magazine COUNTERSPY, all these are hand-picked rapid reactionaries. Among them the magazine singles out Norman (Podgorets), (Evron) Kirkpatrick and (Bernard Rastin), who formerly worked closely with the CIA. The first two received financial subsidies from the espionage department while Kirkpatrick was also involved in the propagation of lies prepared at Langley.

But let us return to the planned anti-Polish "show". New York TIMES observer Bernard Gwertzman writes that the present administration, led as we know, by a former Hollywood actor, "has a passion for introducing theatrical effects into global diplomacy." In general the attempts to make the most ignoble deeds look like variety acts are in the main stream of a long Washington tradition (suffice it to recall how the comic Bob Hope performed for the cutthroats of the expeditionary force in Indochina), but by general consent the present White House bosses have left their predecessors far behind in this sphere.

The propaganda salvo aimed at Poland is one component of the project being elaborated under Wick's leadership, grandiloquently entitled "project truth," following another custom here. There has probably not been a president in the history of modern America who has not begun his activity with sworn promises to pursue truth always and in everything. And every time this precept has been violated. The unenviable legacy has also fallen to Reagan: The previous Republican president, Richard Nixon, got so entangled in his own machinations that in the end he was driven from the White House in disgrace, subsequently receiving the nickname "Tricky Dicky." The hapless Democrat representative Carter prepared his own trop by trying to play in a high moral key, but only managing a "squeak." Nonetheless, Reagan too tried to bridge the gap of voters' confidence with the help of the traditional motto of all U.S. presidents: "Trust me!" (modifying it, moreover, along gambling lines -- "Now we will play an open hand").

And what has happened? A whole year has passed since the change of masters in the White House, and already a considerable list has accumulated of cases when for one purpose or another, Washington has waived the very truth to which the present administration swore allegiance. This list was added to during the press conference, when Reagan once more shook his fist at Poland. First the president said that Washington's subversive actions against Poland enjoy the unreserved support of the pope (the Vatican denied this) and then Reagan said that, despite the growth in unemployment, the number of jobs in the past year in the United States allegedly increased by 1 million. And once again there was embarrassment all across America -- the statistical bureau let its President in on the joke: The number of jobs had not increased, but had decreased by 500,000.

The greatest "show" in the history of mankind corresponds to the truth in one respect only, and this truth is that the ICA and the CIA are sparing no efforts or resources on ideological warfare against socialist gains in Poland. Back in the initial stages of the Polish counterrevolution, as the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote recently, the radio broadcasts made by VOA and the radio pirates of Radio Liberty and Free Europe were the main means of communication for those dreaming of hurling the Poles back to the times of landowners' and capitalist exploiters' domination.

Poland is and will remain Poland, but not quite as the U.S. millionaires, pretending to be friends with the working people, see it in their dreams. The attacks being made on a people who are brothers of the Soviet people, as even Mr Wick was forced to admit, is evidence of impotent rage and despair that the imperialists' arms are too short to change the course of history.

LENINGRAD PORTWORKERS ASSAIL U.S. OVER POLAND

LD282210 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Leningrad, 28 Jan, TASS -- "Hands off socialist Poland," this demand of the working class of Leningrad was expressed today at a meeting of dockers and seamen in the Leningrad sea port.

Its participants proclaimed solidarity with the fraternal Polish people, condemned the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the U.S. administration.

Veteran of the Second World War, team leader Ivan Ulazovskiy said that in view of the fact that millions of Russians and Poles lost their lives in the struggle against Hitler fascism, the Soviet and Polish peoples have the moral right to take together a stand against the attempts of the imperialist circles to aggravate still more the international situation. It is precisely an aggravation of the international situation that is sought by the U.S. Government in the so-called "Polish question."

"The intention of President Reagan to hold on January 30 the day of Solidarity with the Polish people amounts to a gross violation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to which the United States is a signatory," said team leader Mikhail Zubritskiy.

Worker Elpida Usacheva said that close friendly ties have been existing over many years between port workers of Leningrad and Poland. "We, Leningraders, will do everything so that Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation should continue developing in the interests of universal peace," Usacheva said.

The participants in the meeting adopted a statement which says, specifically, that the U.S. administration by its anti-Polish action seeks to distract the attention from domestic problems of its own country. Aggravating tension around Poland, it tries in every way to use this for militarization of the economy, is striving to paralyze the will of peoples to the continuation of the policy of detente and of curbing the arms race.

FRG PRESS, LEADERS' SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY CONDEMNED

LD282106 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Provocations of Poland's Enemies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- "Certain persons in the FRG are clearly using the latest events in Poland for the intensification of the right-wing trends in the public life of the country, for heightening anti-Soviet and anti-Polish emotions", IZVESTIYA writes today.

"All semblance of respect for norms of international law and fundamental demands of morality has been cast to the winds", the article says. What seem to be respectable newspapers, responsible leaders, write and speak about Poland in the tone that is impermissible among sovereign states, brazenly interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish people's republic; try to tell it how it should go about its affairs".

The article says that "bourgeois press bodies and leaders who act at home as the sworn enemies of the working class and trade union movement, revanchist associations coveting Western Polish lands, subversive centres financed by the CIA were and remain friends of Polish Solidarity in Western Germany".

Particularly zealous are the Munich-based subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe", the newspaper writes. They continue spreading slander, making incendiary calls. The attempts to draw West German trade unions into dubious company of enemies of the Polish People's Republic have been stepped up of late. The association of German trade unions collected funds for Solidarity. Over one million marks was put on a special account. Equipment for a radio and television studio bought for extremists from Solidarity with the sums formed of trade union membership dues of factory and office workers in the FRG is kept in the building of the association of German trade unions.

"It is in vain to expect the friends of Solidarity in the FRG to make sane conclusions from the failure of their calculations," IZVESTIYA writes.

POLISH RESOLUTION ON PRICE RISES REPORTED

LD281532 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan, TASS -- A session of the Polish Council of Ministers here passed the decision to change retail prices for food, fuel and power, and also approved a system of cash compensation. The decision on price rises is effective from February 1.

The government's press spokesman said that the decision taken by the Polish Council of Ministers to change retail prices for food, fuel and electric power was a regular, logical and necessary step towards the restoration of the upset economic balance.

The price rises introduced by decision of the Polish Council of Minister apply to those consumer goods and services which are fundamental to determining the cost of living of the population and for which prices are fixed by the state. That is why the Council of Ministers also adopted a system of cash compensation catering primarily for low-income families.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD281634 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Imre Pozsgay, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Hungarian minister of education. At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, issues of the further intensification and development of Soviet-Hungarian cultural relations were discussed.

HUNGARY, USSR CONCLUDE TRADE PROTOCOL

LD252240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] As a result of successfully concluded talks between the government delegations of the USSR and Hungary, a protocol on trade turnover for 1982 was signed in Moscow today. The trade turnover will increase as compared with last year and will total about R7 billion. Provision is made for the increase of mutual deliveries of up-to-date forms of machines, equipment and instruments, industrial goods and foodstuffs. The signed document creates a firm basis for the further planned development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

DOZIER RESCUED IN RAID ON PADUA APARTMENT

LD281628 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Rome 28 Jan, TASS -- ANSA agency reported here today that police have freed highly placed NATO General Dozier, kidnapped more than a month ago by terrorists, from the clandestine Red Brigades grouping.

ANSA agency stresses that General Dozier was freed in the city of Padua, Veneto region. Agents of the special anti-terrorist task force forced into a flat where the general had been held in captivity by a group of terrorists.

They freed Dozier and arrested five members of the Red Brigades.

SOVIET-FRENCH GAS DEAL AN AFFRONT TO NATO

LD290636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- The Soviet-French gas agreement is the first contract signed between the USSR and a Western country since the advent of the so-called "Polish crisis", around which the Reagan administration is whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria and is trying to rekindle the "cold war" and to overturn the economic links between East and West, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today. "Precisely for this reason, the paper says, the Soviet-French gas contract being a purely commercial agreement, is acquiring political significance. It emphasizes yet again the need for mutually advantageous links between East and West Europe, just as it emphasizes the existence of the gulf between the ambitions of the United States and the interests of Western Europe."

France, the article goes on, became the second West European power after the FRG to sign a large agreement with the USSR on gas supplies. The London TIMES thinks that a number of other states of Western Europe will follow suit, in particular Holland and Belgium. In the general view, the agreement concluded by France will undoubtedly strengthen the basis for implementing the project of creating a "Siberia-West Europe" gas pipeline in the face of the discriminatory measures recently adopted by the United States toward the USSR. "In this sense one cannot but agree with those who called the concluded agreement 'a flick of the nose' to NATO."

French Comment on Gas Deal

LD281606 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Jan, TASS -- The French cabinet touched at its meeting upon the agreement signed between the "Gaz de France" company and the Soviet Soyuzgazeksport on Soviet natural gas supplies to France.

In this connection President Francois Mitterrand stressed that "France has embarked on a path, from which nobody can sidetrack it; a path of building an independent policy, which is a guarantee of its security and prerequisite of its efforts for peace and freedom."

Speaking on France's objectives in international affairs, the president said that "France's independence and security depend on its ability to become a real master of its economy, as well as on its own efforts in the field of defence, on respect of its alliances and the organization of collective security in Europe."

Raymond Barre, former prime minister of France, expressed satisfaction with the agreement on Soviet natural gas supplies to France, which had been concluded between the two countries. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper RHONE-ALPES, he recalled that the talks began when he headed the government. "I respect continuity in state affairs," he pointed out, "and consequently reaffirm my consent with the decisions which have been made in that field by the present government."

Raymond Barre refuted the claims spread by certain circles to the effect that this agreement allegedly calls in question France's independence in the energy field and declared that it is inadmissible to "mix, as some people do, political and economic problems." Raymond Barre criticized the hypocrisy shown by those circles in connection with the events in Poland.

DISK AIDE CITED ON TURKISH ANTI-UNION TRIALS

PM271459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Unfounded Repressions"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Jan -- The trial in Istanbul of 52 leaders of the Turkish Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions (DISK) is an attempt to crush the entire trade union. It is a trial of democracy in the country, (U. Top), member of the DISK Executive Committee, said in an interview with the Paris newspaper LA CROIX.

Our organization, he said, has always acted within the bounds of legality. We advocated the democratization of Turkish society but we are being accused of attempting to organize a coup d'etat. DISK was disbanded and its leaders subjected to persecution. The military authorities have brought them to trial without any grounds for this.

As is stressed in a statement, published in the same paper, by the committee created in France in support of DISK, in the first 15 months following the military coup about 20,000 people were imprisoned in Turkish jails. Of these 60 died under torture and about 500 were "simply" killed.

These repressions, the document notes, were undertaken with the aim of safeguarding the interests of American imperialism in Turkey. It is precisely in Washington that the plans for the military coup were elaborated, as a result of which the repressive regime came to power in the country.

KOIVISTO TO CONTINUE PAASIKIVI-KEKKONEN LINE

LD291118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- Relations between the USSR and Finland truly represent an example of the successful implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. Soviet-Finnish relations are a weighty stabilizing factor for peace not only in northern Europe but also beyond the borders of that region, writes Yuriy Kuznetsov in PRAVDA today. He comments on the results of the early elections at which Maono Koivisto was elected president for the next 6 years.

M. Koivisto replaced in this responsible post a man whose name has entered the history of both Soviet-Finnish relations and world politics in general, the commentary says. It is well-known that the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" consistently carried out by the country's leadership has earned wide recognition and respect throughout the world. The USSR also values this course.

Both Soviet and Finnish people have noted and still note with deep satisfaction at present the historical value and the constant importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1948. It is on this firm foundation that our peoples and countries have built their mutual relations over all these years, the commentary stress. In our country, as in Finland, the results of the fruitful cooperation between our countries in the most varied fields of life, both political and economic, are highly valued.

Speaking at the ceremony on his assumption of the post of president, Mr Koivisto stated that he consides that his most important task is to continue the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line", further strengthening of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union which is based on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mututal Assistance.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS QUERIED ON TIES WITH ARAB STATES

PM281703 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, in Beirut: "It Is Difficult To Separate the Lebanese Issue From the Issue of the Region, but the Lebanese Could Look for Ways to Change the Situation in Their Country" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Several Soviet delegations have visited Lebanon in the past. Now you are visiting Lebanon. Is this an exploratory visit, or are you carrying some ideas?

[Answer] Our visit is within the framework of cooperation and exchange of visits between the CPSU and the friendly Lebanese Communist Party. There are no other motives. The aim of the visit is to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party, and also to get acquainted with the situation in Lebanon and hold cordial contacts with the representatives of the sectors of Lebanese society with which we have friendly relations. We consider these relations a part of the overall friendly cooperation between the Lebanese and Soviet peoples. These relations reflect our government and party's endeavors to cement relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon.

We have taken this opportunity to hold contacts and meetings with the Palestinian resistance leadership in pursuit of our policy in support of the just Palestinian cause and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to have their own independent national state.

We have also had a chance to meet the president and prime minister of Lebanon. We exchanged views with them. This is in line with our consistent policy toward Lebanon based on recognition of and support for Lebanon's independence and legitimate sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. I can say here that we have brought a message of greeting and friendship to the friendly Lebanese people.

[Question] Having seen the situation in Lebanon, what is your position now, and do you think a solution is possible in isolation from a Middle East settlement?

[Answer] Our position on the question of a settlement in the Middle East is well known. It was outlined in Comrade Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Brezhnev called for an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, with the participation of all parties including the PLO. The main points in the Soviet peace plan were: withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people; and promotion of the right circumstances and guarantees for the states and peoples of the region to live in peace and security.

There is no doubt that the fulfillment of these principles would contribute greatly to the settlement of the Lebanese question. We should take into consideration the fact that imperialist interference in Lebanon's affairs encourages internal differences and encourages Israel to commit aggression against it.

It is difficult to separate the Lebanese issue from the issue of the region, but this should not prevent the Lebanese political forces from searching for ways to change the present situation in their country.

[Question] It has been noted that the visits of Soviet delegations always coincide with the presence of U.S. delegations in the area. Is this just a matter of coincidence?

[Answer] I think it is just coincidence. Our delegation has come to Lebanon after visiting Jordan and Syria within the framework of party cooperation and exchanges in accordance with timetables agreed in advance. So there is no connection between our visit and the visits of U.S. delegations.

[Question] Moscow, through its press and radio broadcasts, has urged the "burial of Camp David" and proposed a just settlement in the Middle East. On what basis? Do you see any resemblance between your plan and Prince Fahd's plan for a settlement?

[Answer] I have already mentioned Comrade Brezhnev's proposals on the Middle East. These proposals call for a just -- I underline just -- and comprehensive settlement. They take into consideration the legitimate interests and rights of all sides concerned. Unlike the Camp David scheme, which is meant to make the Arabs capitulate and to impose U.S.-Israeli imperialist and colonialist trusteeship on the region, the Soviet plan does not ask the Arabs to abandon their demands and their legitimate interests. These interests stem from the simplest principles of international law and international relations. Of course, Comrade Brezhnev's proposals do not allow any reward for the aggressor, as Camp David policy does.

Naturally we consider our plan constructive. It is concerned with finding a just solution to the Middle East problem and it takes into consideration the just stand of the Soviet Union and the just role it can play at such an international conference.

Furthermore, as Soviet leaders have frequently said, we do not reject or rule out any initiative by any other side. We do not refuse to look at the proposals and ideas of other parties and states if they seek a comprehensive and just settlement and not a settlement derived from Camp David seeking separate solutions.

As for the Prince Fahd plan, we have noted that it contains some ideas similar to ours, but we have also noted a great difference between the two on the question of Palestine and the PLO.

[Question] The annexation of the Golan Heights is now the main topic in the region. In view of its strategic relations with Syria, can the Soviet Union play a role to undermine the U.S. veto against any resolution condemning Israel?

[Answer] The Soviet Union firmly condemns and deplores this flagrantly aggressive Israeli action. This action (the annexation of the Golan Heights) again exposes the aggressive and expansionist plans of the ruling circles in Israel. It reflects those circles' growing aggressiveness. We cannot but link this to the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement and to the escalating U.S. belligerence in international relations, aimed at creating international tension and crises.

As is known, the Soviet Union had made concerted efforts in support of the Arab states at the United Nations and in the Security Council, and in support of sanctions against the aggressor. These efforts of the Soviet Union, the Arab states and others have isolated the United States in the Security Council. U.S. policy has been strongly condemned. These efforts have also again exposed the U.S. protection of those who violate Arab rights. We will continue to expose U.S. policy and we will use our influence in the Security Council to support Syria and other Arab states.

[Question] In the light of the U.S. escalation in the region and in the light of the U.S. protection for Israel, do you think that Israel will withdraw from Sinai?

[Answer] It is difficult to be specific on this matter. However, there is reason to believe that the ruling circles in Israel and their protectors are exploiting the issue of the withdrawal from Sinai by putting pressure on Egypt and trying to force it to continue on the Camp David course.

[Question] It has been noted recently that Moscow is using a soft tone when it talks about Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Does this reflect a policy of waiting and seeing what will happen to Egypt's policy after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal and the first stage of Camp David?

[Answer] I wish to say that for many years the Soviet Union had relations of mutual friendship and cooperation with Egypt. One of the founders of this friendship was Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, that prominent personality who frequently spoke positively about the great importance of this friendship for Egypt's independent development and for the strengthening of Egypt's stand against imperialism. He also spoke about the importance of Arab-Soviet friendship in general.

We cannot be held responsible for the considerable deterioration in Egyptian-Soviet relations and the abnormal turn in these relations in the seventies. This was the result of the policy of rapprochement with imperialism pursued by the Egyptian leadership which succeeded 'Abd an-Nasir, at the expense of Egypt's national interests and Arab interests in general.

Our position is still the same. We are willing to develop good and cordial relations with Egypt on the same basis and principles as in the past. They are principles of equality, mutual interest and mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affiars. This willingness was reflected in the letters sent by Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov (the Soviet prime minister) to the Egyptian leaders. These letters were published in the press.

As for the probable and possible changes in Egypt's policy, I do not want to speculate. I will just say that, as far as we are concerned, positive changes, if they occur, would be in Egypt's national and pan-Arab interests.

[Question] It has been reported that relations could be established between you and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, and that Syria is mediating this matter. Are there any new developments in this respect?

[Answer] It is not a question of establishing relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, because relations have existed between us since the thirties. There could be a question of the exchange of diplomatic representation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has more than once expressed readiness for such a step, not only because it would mean the development of bilateral relations but because it could contribute positively to strengthening and developing Arab-Soviet relations in general, consolidating the joint struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, promoting a just settlement in the Middle East, and strengthening the Arab position.

This same position of ours naturally applies to the Gulf states. As with other states, our relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states will be based on the equality and noninterference in internal affairs. The fact that the social systems in the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are different should not preclude such a step. It is common knowledge that we have relations with various states throughout the world. One of our main foreign policy principles is peaceful coexistence with all states. As for Syria's mediation, I know nothing about it.

[Question] The situation in Poland is now calm, but there are voices warning against Soviet intervention in Poland's affairs. What is your opinion?

[Answer] These are malicious voices. It is known that Soviet officials have frequently pointed out that what is happening in Poland is a Polish national affair and that the Poles should solve their own domestic problems. I can say that, ever since the beginning of the Polish developments, the Soviet Union has pursued a policy of noninterference, although we have naturally been anxious about events there.

BRUTENTS MEETS WITH HAWI, 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

PM281603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Beirut, 24 Jan (TASS) -- The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which is visiting here has met with G. Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

An exchange of opinions was held on the situation in Lebanon and in the Near East region. Questions of the development and strengthening of relations between the CPSU and the Lebanese Community Party were discussed. The delegation also held talks with the leadership of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

The Soviet delegation was received by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Both sides made a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR, the Palestinian revolutionary movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON URGES PALESTINIAN STATE

PM271639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jan, (TASS) -- French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson has stated in an interview with the magazine MIDDLE EAST, published in London, that the solution to the Near East problem is to create a Palestinian state. Its borders and the nature of its mutual relations with its neighbors should be determined during negotiations. At these negotiations, the minister stressed, the Palestinians should be represented by the PLO. "We cannot imagine," C. Cheysson said, "the establishment of peace in the Near East without the participation of the PLO or the Arab countries of this region, which are closely linked with the future of the Palestinian people." C. Cheysson pointed out that "it is absurd to think that peace in the Near East can be established without a guarantee from the Soviet Union."

The French minister stressed that the Camp David agreements cannot lead to a settlement of the Near East conflict.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI MOVES TO 'SUPPRESS OPPOSITION'

PM281727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan, (TASS) -- Sudan President Numayri has decided to dissolve all the supreme leading organs of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], the legal political party in the country, AFP reports from Khartoum. Under a presidential decree this organization's Politburo, Central Committee and General Secretariat have been dissolved. Numayri, who is president of the SSU, has appointed a special committee which has been assigned the task of reorganizing the party at all levels and reviewing its composition. The Sudanese president has tried to explain this step by the fact that the country is going through a "critical period."

As is well known, the situation in Sudan remains tense since the widespread popular riots in many of the country's cities. The working people are opposing the present Sudanese regime's domestic policy and pro-Western foreign policy course. Numayri's decision to disband the SSU's leading organs, observers believe, is designed to reinforce the president's personal power and suppress the opposition.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA EXPECTS CHANGES IN EGYPT

LD132002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan (TASS) -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA describes as "complex, tense and contradictory" the present situation in Egypt, where the state of emergency declared after As-Sadat's assassination remains in force.

In an article entitled "In Expectation of Changes," the newspaper comments that "statements reflecting the growing disposition in the country in favor of a review of As-Sadat's pro-imperialist course have become frequent in Egypt."

"Public attention has been drawn, the newspaper points out, to President H. Mubarak's statements on the intention to strengthen the state sector by all possible means, to struggle mercilessly against the flourishing corruption, nepotism and favoritism." [quotation marks as received]

As-Sadat's assassination, the article goes on to say, aroused serious anxiety in Washington and Tel Aviv in regard to the further fate of the Camp David accords.

"In the White House today everything possible is being done to thwart the development of positive processes in the country. The U.S. administration would like Egypt to remain Sadatist even without As-Sadat. Under this condition alone it would support the building of bridges between Cairo and the so-called moderate Arab states, something which it desires so much, in order to draw them into the Camp David process.

"Israel, with the blessing of the United States, is arranging a kind of check of the readiness of today's Cairo to observe the conditions of the Camp David agreements: It is intensifying repression in the occupied territories; it impudently announced the annexation of the Golan Heights; it is openly preparing for aggression against Lebanon; and it is seeking a pretext to refuse to withdraw its troops from Sinai."

U.S., ISRAEL PROMOTE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM281137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Neznamov article: "Who Profits by Conflict?"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran has now continued for more than a year. Combat operations are taking place on a front 450-500 km long.

The war has done considerable damage to the protagonists' material and human resources. Shelling and bombing have resulted in the destruction of several major cities, hundreds of villages and dozens of modern enterprises of which both Iran and Iraq were rightfully proud. Persian Gulf ports lie idle. There has been a considerable drop in the production of oil -- the two countries' chief asset. In this connection the inflow of foreign capital obtained from exporting petroleum products has diminished.

The question naturally arises of what caused this tragic event, which brings suffering and privations to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. This is not a simple question, but it is important that we examine it.

In the Western press it is possible to encounter many sanctimonious thoughts on "senseless destruction and bloodshed." But at the same time people in the West prefer not to remember one obvious truth: The seeds of the present conflict were sown by the colonial and neocolonial policy of the imperialist states which for centuries played on differences among peoples, including the peoples of the Near and Middle East. It is they who are to blame for the fact that the political, religious and ethnic contradictions of the region have not only not been eliminated but, on the contrary, carefully preserved, developing into bloody clashes, once again not without the "assistance" of Western countries.

But now to the nub of the matter. A sinister role in fanning the present-day war between Iraq and Iran, which are already weighed down by a heavy burden of reciprocal claims, has been played by the United States and its "strategic ally" in the Near East, Israel. The Near and Middle East regions were chosen by the White House administration to start the buildup of the American military presence. In the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, which the American administration arbitrarily and quite groundlessly declared a sphere of its "vital interests," armadas of U.S. warships appeared to help realize Washington's imperial ambitions and subject these oil-rich regions to American control. The Rapid Deployment Force has also conducted a whole series of military maneuvers. The creation of permanent military bases for the U.S. 7th Fleet is being speeded up on the coasts of Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

The United States is trying to use the Iran-Iraq conflict to divert the attention of the region's anti-imperialist and patriotic forces from resolving the chief tasks: the struggle against Israel's continuing aggression, against the Camp David compact and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The American administration would also like to remove Iran and Iraq, two important anti-imperialist centers, from the common struggle front of the Near and Middle East peoples against Israel's annexationist policy. Therefore, it is certainly no accident that the Iran-Iraq conflict coincided in time with the period of the strengthening of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," with the attempts to actively reanimate the Camp David compact and the attempts to attract certain "moderate" Arab regimes into the ranks of its participants.

Another important point: There has been a considerable reactivation of Israel's piratical policy against neighboring Arab states. Israel reckoned on the fact that the Arab and Muslim countries, whose relations had been complicated owing to different approaches to those involved in the Iran-Iraq conflict, would be unable to deal a resolute joint rebuff to its aggressive actions. The barbarous bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research complex by Israeli aircraft, as well as Israel's recent annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, accorded with the common strategic aims of Israel and the United States.

A noteworthy detail: The more energetically the Arab countries seek ways to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict, the more actively Washington, Israel and some of their West European allies are provoking the conflagration of war. The most shameless lies and misinformation are being used. They toss up paltry ideas about the irreconcilability of Arab-Persian and Shiite-Suni contradictions. Plans are being hatched in some places to create exclusive regional military groupings directed against both Iran and Iraq. Certain Western capitals have suddenly begun showing "touching concern" for replenishing the military arsenals of the parties to the present conflict. The fabrication about "Soviet involvement" in fanning the conflict occasionally surfaces. In short, everything is being done to divert the peoples of the Near and Middle East from their struggle against imperialist penetration of these regions and Israel's annexationist policy.

"Neither Iraq nor Iran," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized, "gains anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining each other's economies. The only side to profit is a third side, to which the interests of the peoples of this region are alien."

...Undoubtedly, the road to peace is not easy. The age-old burden of reciprocal claims continues to influence both states' policies. The former shah of Iran did a lot to preserve interstate differences. His one-sided, pro-Western policy frequently led to the fanning of conflicts. With the fall of the shah's regime, however, a real opportunity arose to resolve these contradictions by peaceful means. And, as friends of Iran and Iraq have repeatedly declared, they must be resolved with regard for the common interests of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The sides' positions now are still far removed from each other. Iraq, so foreign agencies report, is willing to cease fire and withdraw its troops from Iranian territory if the United Nations or any other international organ and, of course, Iran guarantee its sovereignty over the disputed section of the Shatt al-'Arab River. Iran refuses to accept these terms until the Iraqi Government withdraws its troops to the prewar positions.

It is far easier to unleash a conflict than to end it. Peace-loving forces express the hope that both parties to the hostilities will display good will and that good-neighborly relations will be established between their countries. This will benefit the peoples of both states, who need peace to resolve urgent internal tasks of economic and social building.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES IRAN'S 'GUARDS' UPGRADED

PM281201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan (TASS) -- The Iranian leadership is taking steps to reinforce the "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" corps -- the special paramilitary organization designed to combat the regime's opponents. Addressing the "guards" in Tehran, the country's president, 'A. Hoseyni-Khamene'i, stated that every fighter in the corps was granted "all powers required in the military, political, cultural and social spheres."

Stressing the importance of introducing army standards and procedures in the "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" units, the president pointed to the need for strict Muslim clergy control over the corps' activity.

At the same time the Iranian Government has initiated a new purge among the police. During a speech in parliament Minister of the Interior 'A.A. Nateq-Nuri announced tht police numbers had fallen from 60,000 to 40,000 men as a result of arrests, dismissals and desertions.

Since President Bani-Sadr was removed from power, according to official figures, over 1,000 officials of the government and the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Party, including President Raja'i, Prime Minister Bahonar and Supreme Court Chairman Beheshti and others, have died at the hands of the regime's opponents.

Over the same period, it has been officially announced in Tehran, the Iranian authorities have executed at least 1,600 people charged with antistate activity.

IRANIAN AUTHORITIES CONTINUE 'ISLAMIZATION'

PM281213 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Reason for Ban"]

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan -- The Iranian authorities have taken one more step in the direction of the "Islamization" of life in the country. The Tehran Islamic revolution prosecutor, who recently visited mountain slopes near the capital which are a favorite haunt of skiers, has announced through the newspapers a ban on skiing for women. The reason for the ban, he said, is the "non-Islamic" nature of women's sports clothing.

Separate sea bathing for men and women and special women's itineraries for mountain treks have already been introduced in Iran.

PRAVDA: ANGOLA DENIES TALKS WITH U.S. PLANNED

PM271141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (TASS) -- The Angolan news agency ANGOP has published a statement which says that reports being circulated by the American mass media about forthcoming talks between Angola and the United States in Paris have no foundation.

It is true, the agency points out, that Angolan Foreign Minister P. Jorge recently met in Paris with C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, but no far-reaching conclusions should be drawn from this meeting.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM271555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The third session of the Soviet-Angolan Mixed Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and trade has been held in Moscow. The Soviet delegation was headed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Angolan delegation by L. do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Angola.

KOLBIN HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO GUINEA

PM271135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Guinea state party [partiya-gosudarstvo] a CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has left Moscow on a flight bound for the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

U.S. POLICY HOSTILE TO GHANAIAN 'CHANGES'

PM281141 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 22 January carries on page 5, under the headline "Regarding Events in Ghana: Who Is Against the Changes," a 1,800-word S. Kulik article on developments in Ghana, which, he says, the Western press describes as a coup although "J. Rawlings, the head of the new Ghanian regime, has stated 'this is not a coup but a revolution.'" "The democratic nature of the changes in Ghana, which the New York TIMES sees as a 'defeat for the United States and the other Western powers,' has provided the signal for the start of a propaganda campaign in Washington," Kulik writes. "The administration has tried to talk certain countries into an economic boycott of Ghana," he claims, and "according to available information, the Pentagon has already formulated plans for an armed invasion of Ghana by sea and air."

Kulik goes on to examine reasons for Ghana's economic decline since independence. He quotes allegations of CIA complicity in the overthrow of Nkrumah, who "had the reputation in the White House of being 'too much of a leftwinger,' and describes the widespread corruption in Ghana, which he sees as exemplifying "the way the neocolonialists strengthened their positions." Kulik notes Rawlings' efforts to stamp out corruption during his previous period in power and cites REUTER on "his popularity, especially among workers in the cities."

Kulik ends: "Judging by reports from Accra, the broadest strata of Ghana's population are continuing to demonstrate in support of the Provisional National Defense Council. Over 500,000 workers, employees, peasants and young people have taken part in mass rallies organized by the country's trade unions. Ghanaians have welcomed the measures aimed at effectively controlling food prices and eradicating abuses."

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS ANTI-CUBAN

PY281725 Radio Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary on President Reagan's 26 January State of the Union message]

[Text] The head of the White House only briefly discussed his adminstration's foreign policy. He concentrated mainly on domestic problems. It has been reported that at a later session of Congress he will explain in detail the country's foreign policy

Yesterday, during his brief study of the international situation, President Reagan emphasized the policies of the socialist countries, particularly Cuban policies. What were the subjects (?dramatized)? [words indistinct] subversive actions in the Caribbean and other parts of the world, the threat to Latin America and even to the United States.

Reagan's speech gives the impression that a force challenging all countries has emerged in the Western Hemisphere. We will continue with great firmness, said Reagan to the U.S. legislators. Phrases of this nature have been heard almost daily in Washington along with attacks on Cuba. These are threats against Cuba. Reagan again reiterated these threats during his speech to Congress yesterday.

What are the anti-Cuban threats and hysteria based on? They are not based on the so-called Cuban subversive activity invented by the fantasy of Washington newspapers. He said that there are proofs of this activity. All the things attributed to Cuba are based on lies.

However, we can provide an example which can be proven. Last October, Washington said that Cuba had sent several hundred soldiers to Nicaragua for their later transfer to El Salvador. The U.S. press made great propaganda out of it. In one of his speeches Fidel Castro demanded proof from the U.S. Government. The representatives of the White House and the State Department are still silent. They have no proof of the shipping of Cuban soldiers to Nicaragua, because it is an invention of the enemies of Cuba.

The anti-Cuban history is based on pathological hate toward Cuba as a socialist state. The latest U.S. presidents have not been able to resign themselves to the idea of a free, independent state in all its aspects in the Western Hemisphere where they have been absolute bosses for so long. Their hate has obliged them to act without morals and ethics and to resort to falsehood and lies to discredit socialist Cuba and its policies by creating around it an atmosphere of hostility and malevolence.

During the speech to Congress, Reagan used all kinds of anti-Cuban lies, threatening to act with firmness. According to Reagan this position will insure a more secure life for the countries south of the United States. This is how Washington talks about Latin America.

Yesterday another statement was also made on Latin America. Panamanian President Aristides Royo, referring to closer cooperation with Cuba, intelligently said that every minute of isolation of Cuba is 60 seconds of shame for Latin America.

BRIEFS

TADZHIKS TO CUBA -- A group of machinery workers from the Tadzhik capital, Dushanbe, left for Cuba 27 January. In Havana, they will assemble the [words indistinct] (?textile weaving machinery) provided to Cuba by the Dushanbe textile weaving factory, which exports its products to 15 foreign countries. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82 GF]

MATERIALS ON LYING-IN-STATE, FUNERAL OF SUSLOV

TV on Lying-in-State

LD281520 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT carries its Novosti program, which begins with a 7-minute recording of the lying-in-state of the late Mikhail Suslov.

The opening shot shows the outside of Moscow's House of Unions with a large portrait of Suslov mounted on the building and a long line of people waiting to enter. Inside the building the film shows the general scene in the Hall of Columns with Suslov's body in a bier on a pedestal surrounded by flowers and flanked by state flags and with a plaque displaying Suslov's state awards. Sentries stand at each corner of the bier flanked by groups of civilian honor guards. A long line of people files past the bier. Funeral music is being played.

The announcer states that at 0800 GMT the honor guards were relieved by Comrades Brezhnev, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Kirilenko and Andropov. These are shown in a close-up shot standing at attention in the order in which they are named. Brezhnev is standing apparently unaided. The announcer then names the next set of honor guards as Gorbachev, Grishin, Kunayev, Pelshe and Ustinov. They are shown in a close-up shot standing at attention, the order in line is Gorbachev, Kunayev, Pelshe, Grishin and Ustinov. The announcer continues by naming Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin. This group is shown in a medium shot standing at attention in the line order Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Demichev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh. Zimyanin, although listed by the announcer as being present, does not appear to be in any line-up and was not recognized anywhere in the television coverage.

Next the camera shows a close-up of a group consisting of three men and two women, identified as the deceased's "nearest and dearest", with Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Andropov, Gorbachev, Kunayev, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Demichev and Kuznetsov filing past to offer their condolences.

The recording concludes with a medium shot of the bier showing a line of people continuing to file past.

TV Coverage of Funeral

LD291430 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0858 GMT on 29 January transmits live coverage of former CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Mikhail Suslov's funeral proceedings entitled "In Memory of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov." The opening shot shows the scene outside Moscow's House of Unions where Suslov had been lying in state. His casket is mounted on a red-draped gun carriage towed by a combat vehicle and escorted by an honor guard. Ranks of soldiers stand at attention on both sides of the road. The cortege slowly moves off toward Red Square to the sound of funeral music. The gun carriage is is followed by a group of about 40 relatives and associates, including CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Grishin and other members of the funeral commission, followed in turn by a large group of party, government and other representatives. A military formation and military band march at the rear of the procession.

As the cortege approaches Red Square the camera shows a large group of people carrying wreaths a short distance ahead of the gun carriage. A single file of soldiers lines the route. There appear to be no crowds along the route. The procession then enters Red Square, where a long shot shows a large crowd of people waiting. The announcer states that those present include members of the diplomatic corps. The procession halts outside the Lenin Mausoleum, where soldiers unload the casket and place it on a platform with the lid removed.

The camera cuts to the Kremlin podium showing Brezhnev and other leaders mounting the steps. Next, Brezhnev is seen on the podium sipping from a glass. The other leaders take their places on the podium, whereupon Brezhnev begins reading a speech eulogizing Suslov and his achievements. At various times during Brezhnev's speech the camera pans the leadership, showing that to the right of Brezhnev stand Tikhonov, Gromyko, Andropov, Ustinov, Pelshe, Kunayev and other figures. To his left stand Grishin, Chernenko, Kirilenko and other figures.

Having concluded his speech, Brezhnev introduces Grishin, who begins his eulogy for Suslov. During Grishin's speech the camera cuts to a group shot of Kunayev, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Demichev, Kapitonov and Zimyanin. The camera then pans from right to left, showing the other leaders in the line-up and finally resting on Vice President of the Academy of Sciences Fedoseyev and Kolkhoz Chairman Zimnev.

Having concluded his speech, Grishin introduces Fedoseyev, who pays tribute to Suslov in a speech. During his speech the camera shows a group shot of Kuznetsov, Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Dolgikh, showing Dolgikh for the first time.

Fedoseyev concludes his speech, whereupon Grishin introduces Kolkhoz Chairman Zimnev from Ulyanovskaya Oblast, who speaks of Suslov's early life.

When Zimnev finishes his speech, Grishin declares the funeral meeting over. The military band resumes playing and the camera shows Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Ustinov and Andropov, with other leaders bringing up the rear, descending from the podium to accompany the casket, which is shown being borne by soldiers to its burial place by the Kremlin Wall near the Lenin Mausoleum. Upon its arrival there, the camera shows the leadership lined up in three ranks with Grishin, Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Chernenko at the front, Ustinov, Andropov, Gromyko in the second rank and others in the rear. Members of the family pay their final respects to the deceased. The casket lid is then replaced and the casket is lowered into the ground. An artillery salute is heard and Brezhnev and the other leaders are seen saluting. Next, wreaths are placed and Suslov's state awards are displayed, along with his portrait, on the grave, whereupon Brezhnev and the other leaders are seen consoling the family.

Then Brezhnev and the other leaders reascend the podium. The leaders take their places as in the previous line-up and formations of soldiers march past. Ustinov and Gromyko are seen saluting. The march past is interspersed with brief shots of the leaders on the podium. The march concludes and the relay ends at 1025 GMT.

TASS Report on Funeral

LD291006 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Funeral Meeting in Red Square" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 January, TASS -- The Soviet people on January 29 paid the last respects to Mikhail Suslov, a prominent leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A funeral meeting was held in Red Square. On the central stand were Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet party and state leaders.

The funeral meeting was declared open by Leonid Brezhnev. Having related Mikhail Suslov's road in life, he emphasized that the entire mature life of the deceased was "dedicated service to our great Communist Party, which he joined when Lenin was still alive and a member of which he was for more than 60 years."

Then Leonid Brezhnev said:

"The contribution by Mikhail Andreyevich to the ideological and educational work of the party, to the elaboration of its most important theoretical documents, to the shaping and implementation of the CPSU's international policy was invaluable. He did very much for the development and strengthening of our party's fraternal contacts with socialist countries, with foreign communist and workers' parties, with the national-liberation, revolutionary movements of the oppressed peoples, and with the young states that cast off the colonial yoke.

"Serving for many years as chairman of the commission for foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Andreyevich made a valuable contribution also to the development of peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the states of the other social system and assisted the implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence."

"All these vast, diverse activities of Comrade Suslov won him profound respect in our country and beyond its borders. He was known to the communists and broad circles of the working people of many countries as a man selflessly devoted to the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, firmly standing on guard of its revolutionary principles and actively assisting its creative development by our party on the basis of the experience of the modern epoch."

The meeting ended. The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government stepped down from the stand, came to the pedestal and raised the coffin. The procession advanced to the Kremlin Wall.

The coffin with the body of the deceased was lowered into the grave. Salvos of an artillery salute were fired. The national anthem of the Soviet Union was played.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state mounted the mausoleum rostrum again.

Military units marched past the mausoleum, in a measured tread, paying the last military honours to the party's true son, who dedicated his whole life to the great cause of communist construction.

The Soviet people will retain forever the respectful memory of Mikhail Suslov, a prominent leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the International Communist movement.

Brezhnev Eulogy

LD291156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0932 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Eulogy given by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Secretariat, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR Defense Council and marshal of the Soviet Union, at the 29 January funeral ceremony held in Red Square for Mikhail Suslov, former member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the party and the country have suffered a great loss. Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, one of the most senior party leaders, an outstanding worker on the ideological front, an eminent figure of the International Communist movement and our dear friend and comrade, has departed from this life.

Comrade Suslov's life was crammed with great deeds: He fought in his youth in the Komsomol during the Civil War and participated in the work of poverty committees. Then the son of poor peasants entered a workers' faculty, completed his studies in an institute and became a teacher. He then started party work, direct leadership of socialist construction in very important regions of southern Russia in the prewar years, did political work in the army and organized the partisan movement in the years of the Great Fatherland War and carried out active and tireless activity in leading posts in the party Central Committee in the first postwar years.

As a matter of fact, the whole of Mikhail Andreyevich's conscious life, from beginning to end, was selfless service to our great Communist Party, the ranks of which he joined while Lenin was still alive and which he was a member of for more than 60 years.

Mikhail Andreyevich's contribution to party ideological-educational work, to drawing up its most important theoretical documents and to forming and implementing CPSU international policy was invaluable. He did a very great deal for the development and strengthening of the fraternal ties of our party with the socialist countries, with foreign communist and workers' parties, with national liberation and revolutionary movements of the oppressed peoples and with young states that cast off the colonial yoke.

Occupying for many years the post of chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Mikhail Andreyevich also made a great contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and states with different social systems and promoted the implementation of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence.

The whole vast and multifaceted activity of Comrade Suslov earned him profound respect both in our country and beyond it. He was known to communists and broad circles of the working people of many countries as a man wholeheartedly devoted to the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, firmly standing guard over its revolutionary principles and actively assisting its creative development by our party on the basis of experience of the present era.

We, the closest friends of Mikhail Andreyevich -- his colleagues -- also valued and loved him as a tireless worker, an official of rare energy who had an excellent command of the art of efficient labor organization.

We valued and loved him, this charming man who was extremely modest but always exacting toward himself and others, really principled in everything and a reliable and true comrade.

It is painful and sad to bid farewell to such a man. But the example of his life, his selfless work, will inspire more than one generation of communists.

As we take leave of our comrade at this moment, one would like to tell him: Sleep in peace, our dear friend. You have lived a great and glorious life. You have done a great deal for the party and the people and they will preserve a bright memory of you.

Permit me, comrades, to declare open the funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Viktor Vasiliyevich Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, will now speak.

Grishin Eulogy

LD291212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0939 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Eulogy given by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the 29 January funeral ceremony held in Red Square for Mikhail Suslov, former member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR -- live]

[Text] Comrades, with deep grief our party and the working people of the country are seeing off on his last journey Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Soviet people and the Leninist party have suffered a heavy loss. The heart of an eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the international communist and workers movement, of an ardent Leninist communist, has ceased to beat. A man of great soul and penetrating mind, who always guarded unshakable loyalty to the great ideas of communism and the immortal cause of Lenin as the apple of his eye, has departed from us. Mikhail Andreyevich's entire life and tireless activity are inextricably linked with the great achievements of the Leninist party, with the creative and constructive work of the Soviet people, and with the struggle for the high ideals of Marxism-Leninism for peace and social progress.

His life is an example of devoted service to the party, to the socialist homeland, to the cause of the working class, and to the construction of socialism and communism. The son of a poor peasant, as a 16-year-old youth he actively participated in the acute class struggle in the countryside and worked in a poverty committee and in the district Komsomol organization from the first days of Soviet power.

He worked as a teacher after completing his studies at the Moscow 'Plekhanov' institute of the national economy. In 1931 Mikhail Andreyevich was engaged in responsible party and state work. He was then elected secretary of Rostovskiy Obkom and first secretary of Stavropolskiy Kraykom. In the terrible years of the Great Fatherland War, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a member of the military council of the northern group of troops on the Transcaucasian front and was commander of Stavropolskiy Kray headquarters of the partisan detachments. He devoted all of his energies to the struggle with the fascist invader and to the cause of victory over the enemy.

In 1944 he was appointed chairman of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee for the Lithuanian SSR, where he gave much help to the party organization of the republic in eliminating the consequences of war.

Beginning in 1947, Mikhail Andreyevich has been a secretary of our party's Central Committee for nearly 35 years. From 1949 to 1950 he was editor in chief of PRAVDA. In all of his posts and in his party and state work, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov devoted all of his strength, knowledge and rich experience to the good of our party and the good of the Soviet people in the name of the triumph of communism. He was distinguished by his passionate conviction of the rightness of the party's cause, by his Bolshevik principle and persistence in achieving his aim, by the high demands he made on himself and on his colleagues and by his exceptional industry and great modesty. He was an energetic model of high party spirit and organization and of the Leninist style of work.

As a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov carried out a great deal of work in fulfilling the decisions of the party in the fields of domestic and foreign policy. Possessing great knowledge and experience, he made a considerable contribution to the practical and theoretical activity of our party in drawing up and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, in strengthening international ties with the fraternal parties and all detachments of the international workers' and national-liberation movements and in helping the cause of the cohesion of the world socialist community.

Mikhail Andreyevich was a true comrade-in-arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and an ardent propagandist and champion of the Leninist course of the CPSU. He repeatedly and with great force and conviction stressed that adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and a creative approach to questions of theory and practice, as well as vast experience, all arm our party with exceptional powers of scientific foresight and for the successful implementation of its socioeconomic and political strategy.

Through his tireless, fruitful activity and his selfless labor and remarkable human qualities, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov won profound respect and authority in the party and among the people. The homeland highly valued Mikhail Andreyevich's outstanding services to the party and the state. He was twice honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and was awarded many orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was highly valued and profoundly respected by Muscovites. Many years of his life, study and work in the CPSU Central Committee are inseparably linked with Moscow and with the capital's party organization. Mikhail Andreyevich was constantly interested in the life of the working people of Moscow, in the production successes of Moscow enterprises and in the achievements of the capital's science and culture. He provided great assistance to the work of the party organizations and labor collectives of Moscow. Muscovites and all Soviet people are deeply grieving the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov.

Comrades, a man of unbending will and great party fortitude who was boundlessly loyal to the cause of Lenin and the October Revolution has left us. Our hearts are filled with deep sorrow. Bidding farewell to Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, we say that we shall guard and multiply the achievements of our party and people in the struggle for communism and peace. We shall staunchly continue the cause to which Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov devoted his entire life -- the cause of building communism.

TASS on Funeral Attendees

LD291132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- The Soviet people today sent to his last journey Mikhail Suslov, distinguished figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and international communist movement, member of the Politburo of CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

To the strains of funeral music the coffin with the body of Mikhail Suslov was carried out from the House of the Unions, where the Soviet people took leave of him, and was placed on a gun carriage. The cortege moved to Red Square where the funeral meeting was held.

Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Arvid Pelshe, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin and members of the government funeral commission ascended the central tribune of the mausoleum.

Condolences from Abroad

LD290032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Condolences from abroad are arriving at the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the demise of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. They stress that Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov made a significant contribution to strengthening the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement. Telegrams have arrived from Comrades Honecker, Zhivkov, Castro, Jaruzelski, the CPCZ Central Committee, the MSZMP Central Committee, the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Condolences have also been sent by the leaders of the communist parties of India, France and other countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS KUNAYEV BOOK ON NATIONALITIES

PM251155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "The Creative Force of Fraternal Friendship" -- words in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] In the united, union state the nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets have traveled a path of heroic struggle and outstanding achievements and built developed socialism. The worldwide historical significance of these achievements, the internationalization of public life in the USSR and the emergence and strengthening of a new historic community of people -- the Soviet people -- are publicized comprehensively and profoundly in many party documents and in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Communist Party, fulfilling its leading role in the mature socialist society, creatively implements a Leninist nationalities policy that ensures the further increase of the USSR's material and spiritual potential and its harmonious development. The powerful creative force of this policy is convincingly revealed in an anthology of selected speeches and articles by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party (footnote: D.A. Kunayev, The CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy in Action [Leninskaya Natsionalnaya Politika KPSS -- V Deystvii], selected speeches and articles, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981; 624 pages). The materials in the book, which cover the years 1965-1981 and show the purposeful, multifaceted work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, devote special attention to revealing the particular features of national relations in our country at the stage of mature socialism.

1.

The struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan is displaying more fully and vividly the fraternal friendship between our country's peoples, which has become one of the most important factors in augmenting their material and spiritual wealth and further improving national relations. Characterizing these relations in the conditions of mature socialism, the author of the anthology reveals the ideological, theoretical, political and economic principles elaborated by the party for the unification of the peoples in the union state.

In our time, looking down from the heights of mature socialism, we can see more clearly what Lenin and the Leninist party did to rally history has never before known such an indestructible unity of interests and goals, will and actions, such spiritual kinship and trust between dozens of nations and ethnic groups as have become established in the land of the soviets.

In the anthology the formation of the USSR is rightly regarded as a continuation of the cause of Great October dictated by the objective course of historical development, the common interests of all the Soviet peoples and the logic of their struggle for socialism. In our multinational state the nationalities question was a vital issue in the revolutionary restructuring of society. The destiny of the gains of October and the Soviet system largely depended on a correct solution to this question. The CPSU, expressing the vital interests of the working class and all working people, defined their common goals and common ideals and armed them with the Leninist plan for unification in a union state.

Putting their trust in Lenin's party, the peoples of Russia did not allow themselves to be deceived by nationalist prejudices and delusions but followed the path of proletarian internationalism, the path which led them to the establishment of a lasting union and relations of fraternity and unity.

An outstanding role in rallying all the country's nations and ethnic groups in the multinational socialist state belongs to those truly representative organs of working people's power -- the soviets. Implementing the party line, they have become a school of political education for the broad people's masses of all nationalities. The unified international nature of the soviets accelerated the process of unification of the republics.

The USSR's formation in December 1922 was one of the decisive factors which ensured favorable conditions for the restructuring of society on the basis of socialist principles, the lifting of Russia's former national backwoods up to the level of development of the center and the elimination of actual inequality among peoples. "However rapid the march of history," the author of the anthology notes, "time will never be able to erase the memory of how our peoples broke forever with the Middle Ages and entered the world of socialism, full of feelings of boundless gratitude to each other, particularly to the great Russian people, for help and selflessness along this path, for their magnanimity, for their kind hearts and for the greatness of international duty!" (pp 279, 280). And the Russian working class and the Russian people fulfilled with honor this sacred duty, acting as the most consistent champions of equality and sovereignty for all nations and their rights to free self-determination and the implementation of Lenin's ideas on the national state structure. The prototype of the USSR was the Russian federation, around which our country's people rallied increasingly closely.

The establishment of the socialist principles of the federal structure of our multinational state, as the materials in the anthology indicate, led to the correct combination of the interests of society as a whole with the interests of each people. V.I. Lenin's prediction that a federation of nations would create the conditions for the transition "to a CONSCIOUS and closer unity of working people who have learned VOLUNTARILY to rise above national discord: ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 36, p 73) came true.

The formation and consolidation of the USSR and the development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between peoples in a united state show that a true resolution of the nationalities question is only possible in the conditions of the socialist restructuring of society.

The ideologists of imperialism, falsifying the experience of national state building in the USSR and the way of life of citizens of the land of the soviets, deliberately distort the essence of our party's nationalities policy, conceal the truth about its great achievements and do their utmost to fan nationalist and racist propaganda. But, as the book says, the truth is that the real flourishing and spiritual and social rebirth of peoples are achieved not on the basis of national exclusivity and isolation but as a result of joint, mutual efforts to create a new life permeated with the spirit of innovation, creativity and dynamism.

The Leninist course of all-around development in the inseparable unity of union and national statehood is profoundly embodied in the constitution of developed socialism. The Kazakh SSR, living by the laws of friendship and fraternity in the united USSR, is a stable link in our multinational state, having united itself with the other union republics in order to build a communist society, strengthen economic and political collaboration between peoples and ensure the country's security and defense.

2.

"The firm and consistent implementation by our party of the Leninist nationalities policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "of the policy of friendship between peoples and fraternity has been displayed with full force in the historical destiny of Soviet Kazakhstan" ("Following Lenin's Course," Vol 3, p 108).

As a huge "laboratory" for collaboration among representatives of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, the Kazakh SSR became the region of feats in space and on land for the Soviet motherland, a region of impressive economic and sociopolitical changes.

Kazakhstan today -- from the Caspian to the Altay, from the Tyanshan Mountains to the Siberian plains -- is a huge construction site, a republic of major industrial regions created by the joint labor of multinational collectives. Among the most important projects in its multisector economy are the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy and Lisakovsk combines, the Karaganda coal basin, Kazakhstan's Mignitka, the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex, the Pavlodar tractor plant, the Chimkent and Dzhambul phosphorus associations, the industrial giants of Dzhezkazgan and eastern Kazakhstan, and light and food industry enterprises in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Kustanay, Semipalatinsk.... The production of plastics, chemical fibers and chromium compounds is increasing. Machine building is developing rapidly. The energy potential is growing. The virgin oil land of Mangyshlak -- that "peninsula of treasures" -- is being opened up. Kazakhstan has become the flagship of the country's nonferrous metallurgy, and now the economy's youngest sector has been born there -- nuclear power.

The materials in the anthology convincingly show that within the unified national economic complex the republic's industry is growing at a rapid rate and becoming increasingly dynamic. This sector of Kazakhstan's economy now produces five times as much output as the whole of prerevolutionary Russia did. Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the volume of industrial production in the republic has trebled. And that means that it is as if another two industrial Kazakhstans had emerged within Kazakhstan's former borders. A most important social result of its development has been the formation of a large detachment of the working class, which is the leading force in the rapprochement between people of different nationalities and the cementing of their friendship. Whereas in 1926 the working class was 4.6 percent of the republic's total employed population, it is now 72 percent.

It is also easy to see from Kazakhstan's example the vital force of cooperation between the peoples in the implementation of CPSU agrarian policy. The book particularly singles out one glorious chapter in the annals of the republic and of the whole of the USSR -- the heroic epic of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands. Machinery flowed into Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a constant stream from all the country's republics; about 240 enterprises in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast and 70 Leningrad plants fulfilled orders for the virgin lands. Their opening up provided a unique "experimental field" for testing not only the strength of the machines but also the Soviet people's character, their collectivism, the might of their spiritual fraternity and the durability of the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. For many thousands of the country's citizens the virgin lands were a real school of patriotism and internationalism, and it was on Kazakhstan's steppes that the fraternal community of USSR peoples spread wide its mighty wings. The very names of the virgin land sovkhozes -- Moskovskiy, Kiyevskiy, Minskiy, Voronezhskiy, Sevastopolskiy, Poltavskiy, Yaroslavskiy and many, many more -- ring out as symbols of unfading friendship. This great friendship is burning even brighter in our day, when the efforts of the multinational collectives of virgin land workers are taking shape in the form of rich harvests and a significant increase in agricultural output. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, in the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic overfulfilled the grain production and procurement plan and in effect sold the state 1 billion poods of grain a year. Last year the Kazakhstan grain growers, working in difficult conditions, poured more than 960 million poods of grain into the country's granaries.

The concentration of all our united motherland's might on the resolution of the basic tasks of socioeconomic development in the republics is seen in the anthology as a vivid manifestation of the development and strengthening of their all-round cooperation. The strengthening of its effectiveness is rightly associated with the further increase in Kazakhstan's contribution to the wealth of the multinational state and the successful resolution of 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Discussing the particular features of this 5-year plan, the author, using many figures and much factual material, reaches the conclusion that for the republic, as for the whole country, it will be a stage in the further development of the economy, science and culture and every family's well-being. The Kazakh SSR's industrial production will increase by 25 percent. In economic development in this extensive region, the main emphasis is on strengthening base sectors of social significance, above all the fuel industry and the power industry. While confidently developing all sectors of the national economy, the working people of the republic, which has become one of the country's main granaries, continue to regard the struggle for a big Kazakhstan grain harvest as a priority task.

The book also reveals prospects for cultural building in Kazakhstan's cities, villages and auls. The most remarkable aspect of its spiritual life is the beneficial process of socialist internationalization, characterized by active mutual expansion and deepening of this process which is now being stepped up in connection with the growth of multinational collectives and the strengthening and deepening of economic ties and production contact between representatives of different republics. We learn from the book that the opening up of the virgin lands, for instance, which has become the yardstick for measuring collaboration between people of many nationalities, also gave new impetus to an unprecedented development of science and culture and many genres of art in the republic and the spread of Russian as the balance for inter-nation communication and for strengthening collectives' cohesion. Envoys from other peoples of our country who take part in the development and creation of major complexes in Kazakhstan today not only help it to strengthen its contribution to the material health of the whole union, but also help to enrich national culture, spiritual life and social and moral values.

3.

At the stage of mature socialism, real "shining hours" have come in the life and cooperation of all nations and ethnic groups in our country, which experience a sense of all-national pride in joint achievements and display profound optimism with regard to the prospects for further communist building. The fraternal friendship of socialist nations, which was one of the main prerequisites for the emergence and consolidation of that new historical community of people -- the united Soviet peoples -- receives vital new impetus and becomes more fullblooded and richer as that great community develops. In the present conditions of communist building Soviet nations and ethnic groups are profoundly aware of the force of joint labor, of leaning on each other's reliable shoulders for the sake of the triumph of great ideals and of the defense of their gains against imperialism's intrigues.

"As an integral, inseparable element of the Soviet people," the books says, "the Kazakh people and all the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan cannot imagine themselves outside this firm fraternal unity and; moved by a sense of boundless loyalty to it, they will continue to do everything possible to strengthen our great community, glorify it with tireless labor, cherish it like the apple of their eye and defend it staunchly in the ideological struggle and, should the need arise, in open combat too." (p 323)

The author of the anthology, regarding the friendship of the peoples as a vitalizing source of our society's development and one of the distinctive features of the Soviet way of life, notes that Kazakhstan's party organization focuses its attention on forming in all working people a sense of being a united family, of lofty responsibility for the present and future in our common motherland -- the USSR. In the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the traditions of cooperation among multinational collectives are being enriched and developed and patriotic and international education is being conducted more profoundly and comprehensively.

Expressing party concern for augmenting what was won by the older generation and for the motherland's future, the author of the book attaches particular significance in many reports, speeches and articles to developing in young people an active life stance, a clear understanding of the historical cause for which the party and all the country's peoples are fighting and an ability to view the present and look to the future from a class standpoint. Life itself and the struggle for the triumph of the party's great ideas require that each person assert himself as a patriot and internationalist through concrete deeds and actions, that he devote his knowledge entirely to the service of the socialist motherland, that he display social maturity, that he possess a sense of high consciousness and personal responsibility for the flourishing of the great USSR and that he made a fitting contribution to augmenting its material and spiritual assets and its prestige and glory.

The anthology provides comprehensive evidence that along their historical path the Kazakhs, like all the Soviet nations, have become firmly convinced that the fraternal community of peoples is a mighty material force -- a force helping them to go on scaling new heights in communist building. And that is why the communists and all working people of Kazakhstan regard loyalty to the Leninist friendship of our socialist family as one of the most important natural laws of the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the Soviet multinational state along the path to the future. "Entering the republic's seventh decade," D.A. Kunayev said in his report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party, "we solemnly declare: Membership of the fundamentally new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- is and will always be for us a supreme asset, an inexhaustible source of strength and a guarantee of further successes" (p 479).

The whole tenor of our life serves as evidence that the USSR is an unfading beacon of friendship and fraternity between free and equal peoples, an example to the world of the triumph of the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The documents in the anthology show that Lenin's party, while ensuring the prosperity of the Soviet multinational state, is at the same time striving to extend political, economic, ideological and cultural ties with the fraternal socialist countries.

The Leninist nationalities policy is a powerful stimulus in the struggle of the world's peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and all forms of national oppression. The Soviet Union, resolutely opposing the aggressive strategy of imperialism and reaction and implementing a policy of peace and friendship between all the planet's peoples, is paving the way for mankind's social progress.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES OBITUARY OF KGB DEPUTY TSVIGUN

PM281317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed obituary of Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun]

[Text] The Soviet state has suffered a grave loss.

Army General Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun, Soviet statesman, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, died on 19 January 1982 in his 65th year after a grave, prolonged illness.

For over four decades S.K. Tsvigun's life and activity were inextricably linked with work in safeguarding our motherland's security. He gave all his efforts, experience and knowledge to this responsible matter.

S.K. Tsvigun was born in 1917 in the settlement of Stratiyevka, Vinnitskaya Oblast. He began his working career in 1937 as a teacher and then director of a secondary school in Odesskaya Oblast. In 1939 he was sent by the party to work in the state security organs, and thenceforth Semen Kuzmich's entire life was connected with the work of the Chekist -- hard work, but essential to the cause of the party and Soviet people.

During the Great Patriotic War he was on operational work on southwestern, southern, north Caucasus, Stalingrad, Don and western front. He took an active part in the partisan movement. After the war he worked in leading posts in the state security organs of the Moldavian SSR, Tadzhik SSR and Azerbaijan SSR. From 1967 S.K. Tsvigun was deputy and then first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

S.K. Tsvigun joined the party in 1940. Since 1971 he had been a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. At the 26th party congress he was elected a member of the Central Committee. He was a deputy of the last four USSR Supreme Soviet convocations.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government had a high opinion of S.K. Tsvigun's work, awarding him the title of hero of socialist labor. He was awarded two orders of Lenin, the order of the October Revolution, the order of the Red Banner, two orders of the Red Star and other government awards and many orders from fraternal socialist countries.

The bright memory of Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun, that loyal son of the party and statesman, will be preserved forever in the hearts of Soviet chekists and all Soviet people.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, B.P. Bugayev, N.A. Shchelokov, G.S. Pavlov, N.I. Savinkin, G.Ye. Ageyev, V.I. Alidin, S.N. Antonov, F.U. Bobkov, G.F. Grigorenko, N.A. Dushin, N.P. Yemokhonov, M.I. Yermakov, V.A. Kryuchov, V.Ya. Lezhepoekov, V.A. Matrosov, D.P. Nosyrev, V.P. Pirozhkov, A.B. Suplatov, V.V. Fedorochuk, G.K. Tsinev, V.M. Chebrikov.

YUSUPOV DISMISSES WESTERN 'UPHOLDERS' OF ISLAM

LD271252 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- Soviet academician Erkin Yusupov in a contribution to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA describes as "instigators" the self-styled "upholders" of Islam in the West who pose as "fighters" for the interests of the Muslims of the USSR. "The freedom of religion in the USSR", the author writes, "is one of the people's historic gains. All the citizens have a guaranteed right to profess any religion unimpededly or to profess no religion and conduct atheistic teaching, of course, without permitting of an insult to the person and feeling of the believers. There are four Muslim boards in the Soviet Union. In Tashkent and Bukhara there are ecclesiastical institutions graduating ministers of religion. Mosques function freely. Religious organisations have publications such as, say, the magazine MUSULMANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA (THE MOSLEMS OF THE SOVIET ORIENT) published in different languages. The Koran has been re-published several times."

Touching upon the attempts by bourgeois ideologists to use Islam in every way to stir up nationalist, chauvinist passions, the author stresses that such attempts are in vain and ridiculous "in the conditions of the USSR where more than a hundred nations and nationalities live in a united, unbreakable fraternal family." "The friendship among our peoples," the article says, "manifested itself in a particularly vivid way on the days of the Tashkent earthquake. At that time the entire country came to the aid of Uzbekistan. Tashkent was rebuilt anew within a short period of time and has now become younger and still more beautiful."

"The attempts by the Western 'radio voices' and by other mass media to sow animosity and distrust between the peoples of the USSR are doomed to failure. The further development of the equal peoples of our entire multinational country is ensured by the genuinely internationalist essence of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's policy of nationalities, and not by the notorious 'Muslim solidarity' or religious slogans."

1981 OIL OUTPUT FIGURES, 1982 PLANS REPORTED

LD271222 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- Last year the Soviet oil industry extracted 609 million tons of oil with gas condensate. The yearly plan was overfulfilled by 1.6 million tons. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA by USSR Minister of the Oil Industry, Nikolay Maltsev.

This year oil output (including gas condensate) is to be increased to reach 614 million tons. A decisive condition for increasing oil output, the minister said, is an increase in the rate of drilling oil wells. Over the year of 1982 it is planned to drill 13.6 million metres of well, i.e. [increasing the amount] by 23.3 percent more than in 1981. This work is to be carried out above all in western Siberia. Oil and gas fields, the minister said, are developed ever farther from the base cities, in areas difficult of access. A total of 893 thousand square metres of housing are to be built this year in northern areas for a further development of the oil industry. It is also planned to build schools for 7,840 and kindergartens for 4,100 places, [and] 730 kilometres of hard pavement motor roads.

'MAJOR' GAS DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN UZBEKISTAN

LD281130 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tashkent, 28 Jan, TASS -- Soviet geologists have discovered five major gas deposits in the area of the eastern Gissar range at the Pamir foothills, with dozens of promising spots still being explored. The geologists predict that there soon will be 200 wells producing to 100 million cubic metres of gas there daily. "The size of the gas fields is not the only reason why we are happy," Alikhan Atadzhanov, head of Uzbekistan's gas-producing enterprise, said in a TASS interview. "The other is that gas flows from depths of three to three and a half thousand metres under great pressure. Some wells produce over one million cubic metres of gas a day." A network of trunkline gas pipelines has been established to speed up work to tap the deposits. The first thirty wells have begun supplying gas to Uzbek cities and villages. With the completion of a single gas pipeline system soon, Uzbek gas will also be supplied to industrial centres in the rest of central Asia and the country's European part. This will make Uzbekistan, which even today uses large quantities of natural gas to produce mineral fertilisers, plastic and other synthetic materials and electric energy, a major supplier of this kind of fuel within the framework of the USSR's division of labour. "This will perhaps continue for many decades ahead," Alikhan Atadzhanov said. "So far, we have mainly looked for gas at small depths. Now, we are widely using deep-drilling techniques. Each 'intrustion' into low depths shows that natural gas reserves there are huge, going into trillions of cubic metres. Moreover, it is not excluded that there is still another gas sea below that depth."

RSFSR PROCUREMENT MINISTRY COLLEGIUM MEETS

PM281223 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Procurement Workers Confer"]

[Text] An expanded session of the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement collegium has been held. It examined the tasks of state inspectorates, grain product production administrations and enterprises and organizations in the sector to fulfill the plans for economic and social development in 1981-85 and in 1982 in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. The report was delivered by RSFSR Minister of Procurement P.I. Merkulov. The session participants focused their attention on questions of fulfilling the plans for procurements of agricultural products, observing state procurement discipline and further improving work with cadres. Executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the leaders of a number of union and republic ministries and departments took part in the collegium's work.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS 1981 STOCKRAISING RESULTS

PM281149 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Winter on Livestock Units"]

[Text] The country's statistical organs have summed up the results of stockraisers' work last year and in the first 3 months of the current wintering period. Compared with 1980, in 1981 there was a 2 percent increase in meat sales, a 6 percent increase in egg production, and a 4 percent increase in wool production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. At the same time the gross milk yield decreased. The stockraisers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkmenia increased the production of all the main types of livestock unit output.

The biggest improvements in livestock and poultry raising were secured by the farms of Georgia and Tadzhikistan, where meat production increased 7 percent. Meat sales increased in all union republics except Belorussia and Moldavia. The working people of livestock units in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Latvia secured particularly marked increases of between 5 and 12 percent. The excess in sales is largely explained by the fact that public farms bought more than 4.5 million cattle from the population.

Moldavia's farms allowed a considerable decrease -- 25 percent -- in livestock sold for slaughter. Sales of all types of animals declined, but hog sales fell particularly sharply -- by 33 percent. The republic produced only 984 kg of meat per sow available at the beginning of the year.

In the RSFSR the farms that were most successful in developing meat production were those of Murmanskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Chitinskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, and the Kalmytskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya, Buryatskaya and Tuvinskaya Autonomous Republics, where the raising of livestock and poultry showed increases of between 10 and 38 percent over 1980. As a result the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises of these territories were able to markedly increase animal sales. At the same time meat production was allowed to decline in a number of places. Thus in Kirovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts 10 percent fewer livestock and poultry were raised than last year, and the decreases were 14 percent in Tambovskaya Oblast, 12.6 percent in the Mariyskaya ASSR and 11 percent in Primorskiy Kray, which resulted in reductions in meat sales ranging between four and six percent.

A number of farms sent for slaughter more livestock than they raised. For instance, in Ryazanskaya Oblast livestock sales were 12 percent higher than livestock production, and the difference in Ulyanovskaya Oblast was 17 percent and that in the Chuvashskaya Autonomous Republic was 30 percent. Consequently the numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep declined there.

For the country as a whole 237,000 tons more livestock and poultry were sold to the state than in 1980 -- an increase of 1 percent. The farms of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia increased sales. Kolkhozes and sovknozes in the following republics decreased sales: Moldavia, by 27 percent; Belorussia, by 7 percent; Armenia, by 4 percent; and Lithuania, by 1 percent. The average weight of cattle sold to the state increased on the farms of Azerbaijan (from 282 to 296 kg), Uzbekistan (from 384 to 391), Armenia (from 295 to 302) and Moldavia (from 369 to 375).

Last year kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms purchased a considerable quantity of livestock and poultry under contracts with citizens. The most such livestock was purchased in Lithuania, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Latvia. The farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Takzhikistan and Turkmenia did not buy livestock and poultry under contracts with the population.

The working people on livestock units in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkmenia increased milk production. In Tadzhikistan it remained virtually at last year's level (100.2 percent), and in the other union republics it decreased by between 1 and 7 percent.

The main reason for the decrease was the decline in the productivity of the dairy herd. Thus in Belorussia the annual milk yield of cows fell from 2,223 to 2,060 kg, or by 7 percent. In Moldavia it fell from 2,977 to 2,867 kg (by 4 percent).

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in mild production (5-6 percent) was obtained on the farms in Kurganskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Irkutskaya, Kemerovskaya, Chitinskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, and the Kalmytskaya, Dagestanskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Checheno-Ingushkaya, Buryatskaya and Yakutskaya Autonomous Republics. They achieved this primarily thanks to an increase in the milk yield of cows, which rose on all the mentioned territories. The biggest yields -- between 2,184 and 2,390 kg of milk per cow -- were secured by working people on livestock units in Kemerovskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, where this indicator was 6-16 percent higher than for the RSFSR as a whole.

Gross milk yields decreased in a number of regions of the republic last year. Milk production fell by between 10 and 20 percent in Ryazanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Pskovskaya, Tulskaya, Ivanovskaya, Moskovskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Kaliningradskaya Oblasts and the Mariyskaya, Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya Autonomous Republics, where the great decline in cows' productivity was allowed to occur. Particularly low yields (less than 1,000 kg of milk per cow on average) were obtained in Ivanovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Pskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts and the Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya Autonomous Republics.

Last year kolkhozes sovkhozes and other state farms bought 1.4 million tons of milk (measured in basic fat content) under contracts with the population. This work was carried out most actively in Belorussia, Lithuania, the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. The farms of Armenia failed to organize milk purchases from citizens.

The experience of many farms demonstrates that, given skillful work and rational use of fodder, livestock unit productivity and meat and milk production can be increased even in the difficult winter period. Thus in the first 3 months of the wintering period Belorussia's farms increased gross milk yield by 20,000 tons of 3 percent compared with the same period in 1980. The stockraisers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Armenia obtained more milk than they did in last October-December. The yield of cows increased in all those republics, and also in Latvia and Kirgizia. The productivity of the dairy herd and milk production decreased markedly in Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Estonia.

Milk production in October-December on the livestock units of Kostromskaya Oblast was almost 16 percent up on the same period last year, and the increase in Astrakhanskaya Oblast was 18.8 percent. The yield of cows increased in both oblasts. Milk production increased by 5 or more percent in Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Armurskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Buryatskaya ASSR, where the yield of cows was also higher than last year. Gross milk yields declined severely in Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy, Altayskiy and Primoreskiy Krays and the Mariyskaya, Chuvashakaya and Udmurtskaya Autonomous Republics.

The wintering period is a rigorous test. It reveals not only mistakes in the organization of the current winter work, but also errors in the running of the stockraising and fodder raising production sectors. At the same time the most rational ways of developing livestock units' work revealed by leading workers' experience and working methods for managers and specialists that make it possible to increase stockraising productivity in any year and any season become clearer. These lessons must be taken into account.

Here is how stockraisers worked in October-December 1981 (as a percentage for the same period the previous year):

Republic	Livestock and Poultry Sold	Milk Produced
RSFSR	98	96
Ukrainian SSR	104	94
Belorussian SSR	106	103
Uzbek SSR	105	106
Kazakh SSR	131	91
Georgian SSR	113	97
Azerbaijan SSR	111	104
Lithuanian SSR	112	103
Moldavian SSR	60	89
Latvian SSR	115	100.8
Kirgiz SSR	106	99.8
Tadzhik SSR	104	100.4
Armenian SSR	105	105
Turkmen SSR	115	95
Estonian SSR	106	88

KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY AGRICULTURAL, OTHER PLEDGES

PM281143 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 22 January publishes on page one, under the headline "Siberians' High Targets," a 900-word unattributed report on "the socialist pledges of Krasnoyarskiy Kray's working people for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan." The pledges include the following:

"On the basis of the intensification of agriculture and the more efficient use of land and equipment, to increase average annual gross agricultural output by 17.5 percent over the course of the 5-year period; to increase labor productivity by 6 percent in 1982 and to improve the quality and safekeeping of agricultural output; overfulfilling the plan, to sell the state 1.31 million tons of grain, 202,000 tons of potatoes, 115,000 tons of vegetables, 254,000 tons of meat, 811,000 tons of milk, 725 million eggs, and 11,720 tons of wool;" "to construct this year at least 1.7 million square meters of housing and to commission before the start of the school year schools with 18,000 places and preschool institutions with 8,000 places; to overfulfill the trade turnover plan by R12 million and consumer services plan by R500,000."